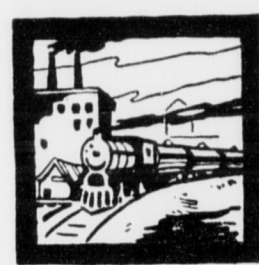




The

Oil

World.



An Independent Weekly

Devoted to Oil Industry

THE OIL WORLD is the Official Organ of the KENTUCKY OIL MEN'S ASSOCIATION

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LOUISVILLE, KY.—AUGUST 2, 1919—LEXINGTON, KY.

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Louisville Oil News

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29.—Mr. E. D. Noe, in resigning as president of the Monarch Oil & Gas Co., announces that he will soon go to French Lick for a week or ten days for a much needed rest, after which time he will go to points in the East, where he has connections. Mr. Noe states that with his connections he will handle one of the largest oil deals ever inaugurated in Kentucky.

The new officers of the Monarch Oil and Gas Co. are as follows: Nat Hoenig, formerly treasurer, was elected president. C. Gordon was elected treasurer. E. O. Broderick was re-elected secretary.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Pelican Oil Co. has been called for 2:30 p. m. Saturday, August 9, at the offices of the company, 721 Paul Jones Building, Louisville. The new officers of the Pelican Oil Co. are as follows: Clarence R. Smith, president; W. P. Lee, vice president; W. F. Barth, secretary and treasurer. The officers and the following gentlemen constitute the new board of directors: Stanley Reed and L. J. Kammerer.

It is considered quite significant that the President's proclamation imposing severe restrictions and tightening the embargo on admission of arms and ammunition into Mexico was issued but about three days after the under Secretary of State, Mr. Frank L. Polk, conferred with twenty representatives of the American oil industry in Mexico.

An item of quite general interest is that the Standard Oil Co. is to let the public in on a big stock issue, which is part of a vast financing plan to double the present capital stock. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has announced a proposed increase in its capital stock by \$100,000,000, about doubling the present capitalization. It is understood that the new stock will be at 7 per cent preferred, non-voting, and will be offered to present shareholders at par. This issue is subject to approval by shareholders, and is to provide for a development campaign.

It is understood the new financing will be underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Co., and will constitute the first public offering ever made by a Standard Oil Co. The new stock will probably be listed on the Stock Exchange, and will be the first Standard Oil security to be traded in openly on the floor of that exchange.

Mr. Stith, of the Louisville Trust Co., announces that the 200-acre lease of the Wyoming-Kentucky Oil Co., located in Estill county, Kentucky, has been sold to Walter I. Kohn, et al, for \$25,000 which is \$2,500 more than the company paid for it last January. The sale has been approved by the court and the title is now under examination.

The money received from the sale of this lease, Mr. Stith says, is sufficient to pay off all debts and costs, and the company will be taken out of the receiver's hands if it can show sufficient funds to resume operations.

Mr. O. H. Cook has purchased the interest of Mr. J. E. Hughes in the Louisville Oil Exchange. Mr. Robert F. Cate continues his interest and is president, and Mr. Cook is now secretary and treasurer.

Mr. James E. Hughes, who has sold out his interest in the Louisville Oil Exchange, will conduct an oil brokerage business in Louisville and will make his headquarters at the Henry Watterson Hotel. Mr. Hughes' son, who has been associated with him in the Louisville Oil Exchange, will now be with Mr. Hughes in the brokerage business.

Much interest is being manifested in the Greater Kentucky Oil edition of the Lexington Herald, which will make its appearance about Sunday, August 10. This will be a comprehensive survey of the oil industry of Kentucky from its inception to the present time, and will give facts of interest to the oil fraternity. Announcements of some of the leading companies operating in this State will appear in the edition. The

Lexington Herald has gone to much expense and pains to make this edition a most attractive one, and is to be congratulated on its enterprise in working it up.

The proposed merger of Great Lakes with Old Dominion is off. This became known this week, when it was also announced that George W. Owens, former president of the company, would be re-elected to that office. Following a conference with President Kelly and other officers and directors of the Great Lakes Petroleum Co., Mr. Owens said that he and his associates had taken over 80,000 shares of the Great Lakes company.

William Clement Leonard, of the Efficiency Service Co., home office New York City, field office Burkesville, Cumberland County, Kentucky, was a recent visitor at the offices of the Oil World in Louisville. Mr. Leonard is well known to the oil fraternity of Kentucky, having years ago made his initial trip to Kentucky, where he was so much impressed with the outlook that he became interested, and has brought in much capital to help develop the oil resources of the State.

Mr. Leonard has made a careful study of the various structural conditions found in Kentucky, as well as in other States, and he emphasizes the fact that the surface, so to speak, in Kentucky, has only been scratched. It is the opinion of Mr. Leonard and other authorities that many big oil pools will yet be "discovered" in Kentucky. A conversation with Mr. Leonard soon convinces any one that he is talking to a well informed, thoroughly up-to-date student of the oil industry, particularly as applicable to the State of Kentucky.

Mr. W. E. Curry left Thursday, in the interests of the Great Lakes Petroleum Co., for Texas, where he joins Mr. Charles M. Ansler, of this company, and drilling will be started very soon on the Great Lakes lot No. 49 in Block 97. This well will be an offset to one located about 100 feet north in lot No. 34. The company also owns lot No. 35, which is about 200 feet east of the well brought in on lot No. 34.

The Progressive Oil, Royalty & Stock Co. has been incorporated, with principal office at Winchester, Ky. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the officers of the company are as follows: F. M. Costagan, president; treasurer, W. S. Reece; vice president, Rev. W. K. McClure; secretary, J. P. Haney. These, with the following gentlemen, are the directors: N. C. Day, D. S. Womack and John C. Swope.

In addition to royalties, the company intends to buy the very best gilt-edged stock on the market, which is paying dividends. No property, it is announced, will be bought until after same has been thoroughly investigated by the board of directors, and then only on the records of the pipe line runs equal to government reports.

Stockholders of the Great Lakes Petroleum Co. have received the following letter, dated July 28:

"Charles M. Ansler, formerly in the employ of the Great Lakes Petroleum Co., and retained by G. W. Owens, W. W. Sharpe and W. E. Curry to watch developments in the Texas fields, sends the following telegram:

"K. and B. well on Lot 34 in and standing full of oil. Made two flows five feet in sand.

"(Signed) C. M. AMSLER."

The treasurer of the Pyramid Oil Co. has received cash for oil sold from July 2 to July 25, \$134,200 net to the company.

The American Oil Co. has opened offices in Louisville at Nos. 1004-1005 Realty Building. The officers of the company are the following gentlemen: Gov. M. H. Thatcher, president and counsel; Arch D. Pulliam, secretary and treasurer; Ralph S. Towle, vice president. These gentlemen and the two following also constitute the board of directors: L. J. Perkins, of Hardinsburg, Ky., and James S. Sebree, of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THREE COMPANIES TO BE INSPECTED

As a result of petitions filed with the companies by some stockholders, expert accountants will be allowed to examine the books of the Roatan Creek, Monarch and Buchanan Oil Companies, according to Attorney Allen Dodds. The stockholders who petitioned to see the books of these companies are some of those who instigated the recent suit charging fraud against some of the former officers of the Pelican Oil Co.

This examination is already under way, the accountants having started recently on the books of the Monarch Oil Co., intending later to take up the affairs of the other two companies. Former officers of the Pelican Oil Co. who were sued had attempted to merge that company with the Monarch and Roatan companies, but recent developments make it appear that merger has been discarded, at least on the terms proposed. The Buchanan Co. has stockholders in it who are also holders of the stock of the other three companies mentioned.

There will be a meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon of the various factions in the Pelican company in an effort to reach a compromise favorable to all sides. The meeting will be held in the office of Attorney Burwell K. Marshall, who represents the present officers of the Pelican Oil Co. Mr. Marshall's side is in favor of compromising with the former Pelican officers for the return of a certain amount of alleged "watered" stock to the treasury. On the other hand, stockholders represented by Allen Dodd filed suit against the former officers seeking to recover the entire amount of alleged "watered" stock.

Winchester Oil and Gas News

WINCHESTER, KY., July 29.—In the Lee County Circuit Court Jack Wells has filed suit against John H. Derickson, claiming the title to the Grain lease of about 75 acres in Lee county, lying on Big Sinking Fork of Miller's Creek, beginning on Tom Booth's line and running with the same to Brownlee Smith's line and with the same line to the Clay City Bank's line and with said line and Tom Booth's line to the beginning.

Joseph H. Richardson left Saturday for Oklahoma to take active charge of the work there of the Pyramid, and Rex Oil Co.'s. Mr. Richardson was formerly superintendent for the Rex Oil & Gas Co. In the Osage section these two companies are drilling No. 2, while No. 1 on tract No. 9-27-11 has spudded in.

John Swope, acting as trustee for Winchester parties, purchased the E. V. Taylor tract of 204 acres in Green county.

H. S. McGuire, of Winchester, has purchased 151½ acres in Magoffin county from H. H. Ramey, of Salyersville. This adjoins the Arnett farm where the Bed Rock Oil & Gas Co. is preparing to drill.

The case of the Lincoln Oil & Gas Co. versus the Dunesne Oil Co. was argued before Judge Cochran in Maysville Saturday, Judge J. Smith Hays, of Winchester, representing the plaintiffs and Bailey D. Berry, of Lexington, the defendants. Judge Cochran stated that he would hand down an opinion in the next few days. The case refers to the title to a small strip of land on Ross Creek, with three wells, from which quite a lot of oil has been run.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bonanza Oil Co., held in this city Monday afternoon to discuss the further development of the company's holdings, a committee composed of three members of the directorate and three stockholders was appointed to consider various propositions made to the company and decide which plan was the most advantageous for the future of the company. This committee is composed of D. T. Matlack, J. M. Hodgekin, E. T. Smith, D. S. Powell, S. T. Dais and Dent Reed.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky has filed suit in the Lee county court claiming title to all land in Lee county and oil thereunder, title to which is claimed by the Flahaven Land Co. Similar

WRIGHT CO. PAYS OUT 10 PER CENT

Stockholders of the Wright Oil Co. will receive checks today for a 10 per cent dividend on the stock, making 50 per cent this company has paid to stockholders. The company paid 10 per cent last month and two 5 per cent dividends the preceding months, also disbursing to stockholders a 20 per cent special dividend.

The Wright company has started to drilling on its 109-acre Eureka tract in Lee county, having completed drilling its strip on Big Sinking. Another rig will be started on the Eureka shortly.

The Raywood Oil Co. of Louisville has brought in its first well in Allen county, reported good for 50 barrels of amber oil a day.

The Thraman Oil Co. is drilling two wells on its Ranger field, Texas property. The company also will be obliged to drill as quickly as possible four more wells on its Texas properties to offset producers on adjoining acreage.

The Bowling Green Times-Journal says the big Swiss Co. well on the Jake Moulder lease broke loose and for some time the oil flowed freely between the casing and the wall of the well. The breaking loose of the Moulder well was similar to that of the Butler well, and was due to great gas pressure forcing the oil up between the casing and the well walls.

Powell County.

Henderson and others are due in with No. 1 John Napier.

C. F. Dickson No. 4, Lafayette farm, 3 barrels.

Columbia Oil Co. No. 9, E. S. Moore farm, 15 barrels.

suits have been filed to land claimed by the Eureka Coal & Mineral Co., the Huntington Land Co. and the Lee County Land Co. This suit involves a very vast area in the most productive part of Big Sinking and will bring the best known companies operating in Kentucky in the line of defense. Notice has been given the Cumberland Pipe Line Co. to hold up oil from all the properties mentioned pending the litigation. This was sent from the office of Attorney Clayton Blakey in Louisville.

It is reported that the Kenosage Oil Co. is on a deal for property in the Osage section of Oklahoma which has production, in addition to its present holdings there, where a well has been started.

Young & Stevenson are reported to have sold to the Young Gasoline & Refining Co. 125 acres of the T. T. Roberts' 800-acre tract in Lee county, ahead of Ross Creek production. There is one well in here and another started.

Mr. Brandenburg, manager of the Henry Clay Oil Co., has returned from Bracken and Robertson counties, where his company has just acquired an acreage of about 10,000, part of which has been blocked for drilling contract. One 300-acre farm had two wells drilled in a number of years ago which had good showings of oil. The Henry Clay Co. will commence a drilling campaign here soon.

Information on the well drilled by Rex Carpenter, of Lexington, in Clinton county states that this is cleaning out after the shot and they are setting the liner in now to put it to pumping. This rose 700 feet in the hole after the shot. The well is located on the Beatty farm, six or seven miles from Albany. This went to a depth of around 1,880 feet. It is understood another well will be started in the near future on the same property.

The Fidelity Oil Co. expects two wells in the Osage section of Oklahoma August 1, one on tract No. 50, with production on two sides, and one on tract No. 95, which is surrounded with production.

Winchester parties have sold to the Fidelity Oil Co. a large acreage near the Beech Grove production in McLean county, and it is understood a number of tests will be sunk shortly by this company.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Kentucky Field Notes

Fifty completions were reported for the week as follows: Thirty-two in Lee from 15 to 125 barrels, one dry; three in Wolfe from 40 to 50 barrels, one dry; three in Wayne from 10 to 25 barrels; three in Estill from 15 to 75 barrels; two in Lawrence, 10 and 75 barrels; two in Powell, 3 and 15 barrels; one in Lincoln, production not given; one in Clinton, 15 barrels; one in Allen, 100 barrels; one in Warren, production not reported, and one in the State of Oklahoma, 1,000 barrels.

Lee County.

Great Lakes Pet. Co. No. 4, Sarah Weidens farm, 40 barrels.

Laurel O. & G. No. 1, Pendergrass farm, 100 barrels.

Central Oil Co. No. 2, W. T. Booth farm, 50 barrels.

Cumberland Pet. Co. No. 11, Brack Combs farm, 75 barrels.

Woodford Oil Co. No. 14, Crane farm, 75 barrels.

Taylor-South-Hay No. 12, Profit farm, 25 barrels.

Wheatley and others No. 1, William Dickinson farm, 15 barrels.

Pyramid Oil Co. No. 11, Sore Heel Hollow, 100 barrels.

Belle Point No. 4, Jefferson farm, 25 barrels.

Belle Point No. 4, Jefferson farm, 25 barrels.

Pyramid Oil Co. No. 14, North Pendergrass farm, 50 barrels.

Crabtree No. 1, H. C. Crabtree farm, 40 barrels.

Crabtree No. 2, H. C. Crabtree farm, 50 barrels.

Monarch V. P. Co. No. 10, Hall & Burke farm, 20 barrels.

Noland, Barnhart Oil Co. No. 5, Whisman farm, 50 barrels.

Pyramid Oil Co. No. 16, Pendergrass farm, 50 barrels.

Fletcher P. Co. No. 3, Bob Plummer farm, 20 barrels.

Fletcher Pet. Co. No. 10, Eureka Coal & M., 20 barrels.

Cornwall Dev. Co. No. 1, Laura Lane farm, dry.

Capital & Thraman No. 7, Beatty heirs farm, 125 barrels.

Bachelor Oil Co. No. 11, Sallie Davis farm, 75 barrels.

Bachelor Oil Co. No. 17, Sallie Davis farm, 100 barrels.

Bachelor Oil Co. No. 20, Sallie Davis farm, 100 barrels.

Laurel O. & G. No. 3, Huntington-Land farm, 75 barrels.

Laurel O. & G. No. 3, Moss St. Johns farm, 100 barrels.

Columbia Oil Co. No. 9, E. S. Moore farm, 25 barrels.

Old Dominion No. 10, Harve Williams farm, 50 barrels.

Kentucky Star No. 8, Green Goss farm, 50 barrels.

Old Dominion No. 1, Clay & Chiles farm, 75 barrels.

Russell Oil Co. No. 39, Hall & Burke farm, 100 barrels.

Russell Oil Co. No. 41, Hall & Burke farm, 110 barrels.

Russell Oil Co. No. 58, Hall & Burke farm, 15 barrels.

The Cornwall Development Co. is preparing to drill No. 3, Laura Lane.

Montana parties are due in with No. 1, Tom Shoemaker.

Hudson & Collins are moving to No. 3, Van Hart, to sink a well.

Baker Brothers, contractors, are moving a new Parkersburg machine from Fincastle to the Ida Morris farm, three miles north, where they will sink a test well.

The Retloe and Poole Oil Co.'s are installing a 16 well power on the William Dickinson tract.

The Carter Oil Co. will drill No. 2 on the Sam Miller shortly. No. 1 is pumping and is making a fair showing.

The Indian Refining Co. is reported to have suffered the loss of a 1,200 barrel tank of oil Tuesday afternoon, when it was struck by lightning at Ravenna and burned up.

Associated Producers' Co., No. 20 Wells, 920 feet deep.

The Pyramid Oil Co. is installing a 24 well Bessemer power on the Pendergrass.

The Petroleum Exploration Co. has ordered six new engines for their Wells heirs and Miller, Prewitt, Goff tracts in addition to the carload of powers secured about ten days ago.

The Crown Oil Co. has installed a 24 well Bessemer power on the Simpson Crabtree lease.

C. B. Smith and others, drilling ahead on the Hieronymus, are 10 feet in the sand and shut down for water.

Bedford Bowman is moving a rig on to drill a test near Athol.

There are 24 machines working in the Hell Creek section now.

The Midvale Oil & Gas Co. is drilling two on the Steve Fraley. The Oliver Oil Co. is rigging No. 2 Richardson.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Co. is rigging No. 2 Fraley, No. 6 Kincaid and moving to No. 6 Adams.

Wheatley and others are expected in with No. 1 William Dickinson. The Retloe and Poole Oil Co.'s are moving to No. 2 on part of the same farm.

The Laurel Oil & Gas Co., No. 1 Pendergrass, is due.

The Madison Oil & Gas Co., No. 5 Frank Vanderpool, at a shallow depth, drilled into water and is being used as a water well. The rig has been skidded to another location. This lease was purchased recently from Benton & McHenry, it is reported.

Construction work on the Eastern Gulf Oil Co.'s loading rack at Fincastle is progressing rapidly and this will be completed shortly. The pipe line is now being laid over from Fincastle to Cave Fork through Signboard.

The Wright Oil Co. is spudding in with its No. 1, Eureka tract of 109 acres.

The Great Northern Refining Co.'s loading rack at Airdale has been completed and is now in operation. Six tank cars were loading Friday in readiness for shipment.

The Seaboard Oil Co. is fishing at its initial well on the Jerre Taulbee.

The Associated Producers' Co. has cased No. 10, Anna Fisher.

Development work is moving up towards the head of Big Sinking Creek. Four rigs are drilling now in this vicinity.

The Twin Cities Oil & Gas Co. has put the three wells on the Hampton 20-acre tract to pumping, and they are making a splendid showing.

The Peerless Oil Co. is moving a rig on to the Hampton 40-acre tract to clean out No. 2 and drill No. 3. The remainder of the wells on this lease are pumping.

The Twin Cities Oil & Gas Co., which took over the Alakya Co., is now installing a 10-well power on the Sarah Weidens tract and putting up a power house. Two rigs are being moved on to drill this property.

The Ohio Oil Co. is drilling Nos. 42, 43, 48, 50, 52 and 53.

Stuart St. Clair, No. 2 Pendergrass, is due in shortly.

The Combination Oil Company is drilling No. 2 Pendergrass.

The water situation in the Lee county fields is very acute. One man reported riding down Big Sinking Creek for a distance of five miles without finding enough water to give his horse a drink. Many water wells are going down and a number of rigs are shut down waiting for relief in rain.

The Carter Oil Co. No. 1, Sam Miller, will make a small producer.

Fidelity Oil Co., No. 4, J. M. Combs, is expected this week.

The Great Northern Refining Co.'s Lee county line has been shut down with pump and engine trouble. They were held up about 30 hours, and Wednesday afternoon of last week got one pump running. The entire line will be in operation again very shortly.

The Gem Oil Co. is rigging at No. 2 Gabbard.

The Empire Oil & Gas Co. is rigging for its test well on the Taylor Gilbert.

At Fincastle the Fletcher Petroleum Co. is building a 72-foot Standard rig on the Weiler tract and will, it is understood, sink a deep test. It is reported this will go to 4,000 feet.

The Lane Oil Co. is reported to be moving a rig to the north side of the Laura Lane 75 acres, where they will sink a well.

The Poole Oil Co. expects to drill in No. 2, William Dickinson, this week. No. 1 well pumped seven barrels the first 15 minutes, and is a splendid producer.

The Associated Producers' Co. is spudding in at No. 10, Fisher, and moving a rig to No. 20.

The National Refining Co. is drilling Nos. 34, 40, 50, 61, 63, Flahaven.

(Continued on Page Four.)

RYLAND C. MUSICK

Of Jackson, Kentucky, Discusses
Taxation Questions

Jackson, Ky., July 28, 1919.
Editor Oil World,
Lexington, Ky.

The question of taxation appears to have interested the oil operators of late and I have been reading some of the very interesting articles upon the subject appearing in your paper. However, I find that one of the real points has not been discussed, and it is to this feature that I call attention.

Is a tenant taxable upon his contract with his landlord?

I did not attend the meetings at which the question of taxing the oil industry was discussed nor the hearing of the questions raised before the trial court and without accepting or rejecting the contentions of either the Revenue Agent or the oil operators, I have thought of what the Legislature was trying to do when it passed the production tax and what was the result of its action.



I was a member of the 1918 Legislature that passed the Act which says:

"Every person, firm, corporation or association producing crude petroleum oil in this State shall, in lieu of all other taxes on the wells producing said crude petroleum, annually pay a tax equal to 1 per

centum of the market value of all crude petroleum so produced, etc."

I was one of those who gave this bill serious consideration, and it was, as I thought, well understood that the tax upon production should be and would be a means of fixing definitely a tax upon the real value of the oil properties rather than resort to a "guessed at value" upon the leasehold. It was expected to take the place of the tax fixing methods upon coal lands, as they are now, and to settle the method of getting at the real taxable value of oil properties, as was also urged by some upon coal lands. A question arises as to whether a thing can first be taxed upon its unknown value or upon a theoretical value, which may not exist at all, and then taxed again upon its actual value when ascertained to the full extent thereof without deducting the first tax thus imposed. To avoid all this speculation the 1918 Act was passed.

The landowner pay taxes upon the value of the land as fixed by himself and agreed to by the taxing boards. This tax covers all that is known both under and above it, that belongs to such land or surface owner. If some one else owns the mineral and timber such person would be assessed with such properties and the land or surface owner assessable upon the surface only. The value of the land is based upon the known mineral under it, the timber upon it and the productiveness of the soil and its proximity to markets, etc.

If a farmer or land owner leases his land for oil or sells or gives to another a right to go upon the land and drill a hole and prospect for oil, is this privilege any more than the privilege granted to the tenant who goes upon the land and attempts to grow a crop, and would any one say or contend that this right of the tenant is taxable?

The leasing of the land neither increases nor decreases its value, but the discovery of oil adds to the tax list a property heretofore unknown and untaxed, and the Legislature, in order to make it a just tax, fixed the method of assessing it upon the actual production of the newly discovered thing and has been the case with crops, the crop

assessment being based upon its value when ascertained, and not upon the tenant's right to grow it.

If the landowner is paid a cash sum for this lease or privilege to prospect, he will pay taxes upon this cash. The lessee has no property right, but only a drilling right until oil or gas is discovered, and then the tax is fixed when the thing is discovered, which gives the additional property value and this tax is so fixed as to be just and collectable, according to the quantity of that then known but unmeasurable (except upon its extraction) thing. The production tax is just and is the only equitable tax. The taxable value of any property is its known market value, and to tax undeveloped oil lands would be to base the tax upon an imaginary value. Regardless of the production tax the rate remains the same upon the land, and I can not see the logic of taxing the right or privilege to explore it.

The machinery and equipment are personal properties, and in my judgment clearly taxable, just as are the horse, plow and binder with which the crop is produced.

Would it appear correct and proper that coal lands be assessed at their value, including the value of the coal known to be under it and then the coal again be taxed as produced?

If the present law is not clear enough to be well understood the only positive remedy is by additional legislation which will make it positively clear and unmistakable.

Yours very truly,
RYLAND C. MUSICK.

LOGAN COUNTY

DIAMOND SPRINGS, KY., July 31.—Mr. Thomas Wright, of St. Louis, Mo., after close inspection of the Diamond Springs field, has a rig on the way to begin operation on some select territory in Logan county.

Mr. Hugh Murray, of Equality, Ill., who is connected with the Standard Oil interests, has given the Logan county territory his attention, examining the work of the Equitable Oil & Gas Corporation, and expresses himself most favorably as to the outlook, predicting Logan county will be a banner county in Kentucky for oil production. Such a statement from one of his standing and experience has given considerable encouragement to those pioneers of the new field.

Mr. Charles Head, of Lawrenceville, Ill., has made some close observations of Logan county this past week.

Mr. Charles Hart, of Brownwood, Texas, is much interested in the Diamond Springs field.

It is predicted there will be not less than twenty rigs in this section in operation before the next thirty days have passed, and with a territory with oil production there is no reason why many more will not be working if desirable acreage can be secured.

Wolfe County.

The Huff Oil & Gas Co. is putting its big well on the Spencer heirs to pumping. A new rig has been secured and is replacing the one damaged by fire.

The Pine Ridge Oil & Gas Co. is reported to have a nice well at No. 4 on the Day Lumber Co. tract.

The Carter Oil Co. shot No. 1 Leags Monday and it may make a small producer.

Canewood Oil Co., No. 1 Fred Adams, ready to spud.

Green County.

Mr. M. B. Cooley states that he has 1,249 acres in Green county, and will soon start drilling about one and a half miles south of Kashdollar's well.

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OIL IN NEW MEXICO.

Much interest has been attracted to New Mexico by the reports of operations for oil in that State. The striking of the large wells in Texas naturally tended to the belief, especially by the people of the State, that their own domain should contain petroleum. Much leasing has been done, many wells started and some drilling, a few tests have been completed, and stock selling is a favorite game in most of the large cities. But so far oil has not been found in commercial quantities in the State.

The prospects for finding petroleum there are referred to in a recent bulletin by the United States Geological Survey. Its geologist, N. H. Darton, in an examination of the east-central part of the State, discovered in the beds of rock many domes and arches that may be reservoirs of oil or gas if these substances are present in the regions examined. These flexed beds are parts of formations that produce oil in Wyoming, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, but little evidence of the presence of oil and gas in them has yet been found in New Mexico. A small amount of oil at Dayton and a few seeps and some traces of oil reported in water wells at several other places are the only favorable indications so far reported. Only a few deep wells have been bored in New Mexico, however, and these have been bored in places where the structure was not favorable for the occurrence of oil or gas, or the wells have not been drilled deep enough to make them satisfactory tests. Much of the geologic guidance used in locating the wells drilled has come from incompetent "experts,"

one "dome" having been deduced from haphazard dips taken from layers of cross-bedded sandstone. One probably hopeless project is a deep hole in the middle of Tularosa Desert, where there are no rock outcrops to indicate structure. In some of the hectic literature written to promote the sale of oil stock the chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey is falsely quoted as authority for the statement that New Mexico would develop one of the biggest oil fields on this continent. There is no foundation for such a statement, says the bulletin.

The report says there are only a few localities in the territory covered that appear to be favorable to the storage of oil or gas. The general structure is an eastward dipping monocline, but there are domes and small anticlines caused by a reversal of the dip. Favorable spots for tests are in Guadalupe, San Miguel, Quay, De Baca and Lincoln counties, but the wells should be drilled in deep, as the sedimentary series is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet thick. While the Geological Survey does not speak highly of the prospects for oil, the geological conditions as reported are somewhat like those that prevail through the Ohio Valley and from there westward to the Mississippi. There are broad arches sufficient to warrant expectations that petroleum may exist there, especially as the formations belong to the Pennsylvanian age.

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EXPLOITATION OF BIG OIL FIELDS IN CANADA, PLAN

LONDON, July 29.—Great exploitation of the oil fields of Western Canada is being contemplated, according to the Canadian Government Mission now in London. Two large concerns with powerful financial backing are seeking concessions. One firm desires the sole right to exploit 250,000 square miles of land in Northern Alberta and the Northwest territories. The other wants to exploit 3,600 square miles and has offered to pay the British government 12 1/2 per cent on all oil produced.

With the British in control of the immensely rich oil fields of the Caucasus, not to mention large oil holdings in Mexico, Egypt, India and elsewhere, British motor interests are assured of having plenty of gasoline and lubricants without knuckling to the demands of any foreign interests.

OIL ATTRACTS BIG CAPITAL

Oil men in Louisville generally credit the report that large Chicago interests will invest in Kentucky oil enterprises, principally in Warren and Lee counties. While names of the companies in which the Chicago interests, which are said to include the Armours, Insulls and others, are believed to be interested are withheld for the present, experts in Louisville did not hesitate to hint at several companies which they said should prove attractive to the large investors.

Credence is lent to the story by visits to Louisville and Kentucky of representatives of large Chicago interests, including a personal representative of J. Ogden Armour.

A syndicate may be founded of Chicago capitalists to invest more than \$1,000,000, it is reported.

Clay County.

The Associated Producers Co. is drilling at over 1,000 feet at No. 2, Peabody.

Christian County.

Indiana parties are starting a well three miles northeast of Crofton, in Christian county.

The Omar Oil & Gas Company, drilling a test well near White Plains on acreage of the Quaker Oil Co., is held up with a fishing job.

The Moss Hill Oil & Gas Co., drilling near White Plains, in Hopkins county, is underreaming and casing. They got a good show of oil at a depth of 700 feet when 10 feet in the sand.

The Omar Oil & Gas Co. is still fishing on the Quaker Oil Co. tract near

White Plains in Hopkins county.

The Indian Refining Co. is fishing at its initial well going down on the edge of Christian and Hopkins counties.

The Moss Hill Oil & Gas Co. No. 1 well, near White Plains, in Hopkins county, is now casing off the water. They have a nice show of oil at 860 feet, but are contending with a strong flow of water. This company is drilling a second well.

Owsley County.

The Pyramid Oil Co. is 500 feet at No. 2 Gabbard.

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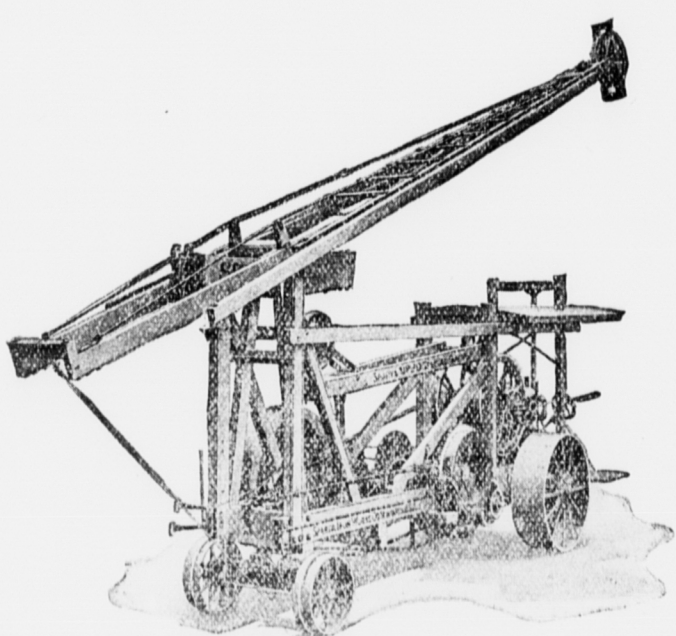
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Kentucky has so far produced but few gushers. The best of which we believe the State has produced so far is Warren, Barren and Allen Counties, in Western Kentucky, and Lee, in Eastern Kentucky. That is why we have selected our Kentucky holdings in these counties because for this company we want and will have the best territory available.

We will start developing our holdings at once for only by producing oil can we pay dividends, and right here we wish to say that if the Cosmos Oil and Refining Company is not paying the largest legitimate dividends of any new company of the State by January we will fall far short of our present anticipations.

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4,000 to 10,000-barrel wells! Sounds mighty big, doesn't it? Yes, and it sounded mighty good to us last week when we received a message from our Texas representative saying the wells to the northwest of our Texas lease had come in.

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(Incorporated)

Republic Building
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Date.....1919

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WATERS FOUND WITH OIL AND GAS IN OIL FIELDS

The enormous recent increase in the use of gasoline and other derivatives of crude petroleum and the belief that nearly half the total amount of oil originally stored in the ground in the United States has been consumed have led those who are closely associated with the oil industry to regard as very valuable any new information which may aid in discovering new fields or in increasing the production from the old fields. A report just published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, as Bulletin 693, based on investigations made in the Appalachian field by Messrs. R. Van A. Mills and Roger C. Wells, contains many new facts concerning oil-field waters which may be of service in solving the problem of increasing the country's production of oil.

In general oil and gas occur not in large caverns or in underground lakes, but in minute open spaces between the grains of porous sandstones. The oil in nearly all fields is accompanied by variable quantities of water, generally very salty. Nearly every oil well yields some water with the oil, and many yield considerably more water than oil. The amount of water in the oil-water mixture generally increases as the well

grows older until finally the yield of oil may be too small to make the well pay, and it is then said to be "drowned out." The drowning of many wells is a result of the natural movement of oil and water in the rocks—a movement consequent upon the removal of large quantities of oil and gas through wells—but drowning is often the result of leakage of water from a water-bearing stratum through non-producing wells which have been drilled through both strata and from which the casing has been removed.

A thorough knowledge of the chemical properties of oil-field waters would aid the oil operator in detecting the source of such damaging leakage, for the waters in different strata and at different depths are of different composition. In the bulletin just published Messrs. Mills and Wells present analyses of many oil-field waters and suggest how such analyses can be used to advantage in avoiding trouble with water in oil fields. Valuable information is also given regarding the chemical interactions which probably occur underground in some oil fields when waters containing different salts in solution become mixed and interact to form precipitates which cement and close the rock pores and decrease or stop the flow of oil.

The discovery of the source of the oil-

field brines is essential to an understanding of their relations to the oil with which they are mixed, and to an interpretation of them as indicators of future success or failure in new fields which are being tested with the drill. The brines have usually been regarded as fossil sea water, which was imprisoned in the sands and clays as these were deposited on the sea bottom. After extended chemical studies, however, the authors conclude that though these brines may originally have been sea water they have been changed in various ways, principally in the nature and proportions of the salts they contain and in their concentration. These changes have probably been more effective than the original composition of the sea water in determining the present composition of the oil-field brines. The changes in composition are believed to have resulted from the leaching of the sediments by the water and from the chemical interaction of the brines with other waters of different composition. The concentration is believed to have resulted largely from the evaporation of the water in the brines deep underground, the vapor passing into large volumes of natural gas. Gas migrates much more easily than oil and escapes at the surface in large quantities. It is believed to have been forming in deep strata for ages, bearing with it enormous volumes of water vapor. In some places the concentration of the water has thus gone on until salts were precipitated in the rocks in large quantities, perhaps closing or sealing up the oil in the rocks so that it can not be obtained by drilling wells. Some wells fail almost immediately after they begin to flow, being "salted up" in this way. This "salting up" appears to be due to the rapid evaporation underground of moisture from the brine into gases that escape from the well and the consequent supersaturation of the brine and the precipitation of solid salts, which clog the rock pores and the drill hole or casing.

The oil-field brines are unique in composition, for they contain practically no sulphates, the ratio of the sodium and magnesium to the chlorine in them is less than in sea water and the ratio of calcium to chlorine is greater. Moreover, oil-field brines range in concentration from slightly less to several times greater than sea water. The brines are distinguishable from fresh surface waters by their much lower content of carbonates. The value of establishing the character of oil-field waters becomes apparent when it is recognized

that the analysis of a brine obtained in wildcat or prospect drilling may indicate whether oil is present near a drill hole in the stratum from which the brine is obtained, even if the drill strikes no oil.

Bulletin 693 can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. It is, however, too technical to be of particular interest to others than oil geologists and operators and chemists.

LARGE PART OF PICKETT COUNTY LEASED FOR OIL

LIVINGSTON, TENN., July 29.—A fine oil well was brought in on the farm of James Beatty at Chamute, Pickett County, Tenn., about five miles north of Byrdstown, on Tuesday. The well is producing about 500 barrels a day and is by far the best ever put down in this territory. It is claimed the oil is of a very fine grade.

Several companies now have crews and drill outfits at work in Pickett county drilling for oil and practically every foot of the county has been

leased. There are several wells in the county producing 50 barrels a day and less.

Much excitement is said to prevail among the oil people in Pickett county, and trading in leases is very active. Only recently some new oil companies have been formed and people at Livingston are taking stock in leases in the county, especially in leases on land near the James Beatty well.

Much interest is also being manifested in a well now being put down one mile from Byrdstown by a company of Rumanians, headed by Peter Slobian, who owns valuable oil wells in Oklahoma and Texas.

For some months the hotels at Byrdstown have been crowded with oil men taking leases and starting new wells, and now that a fine stream of oil through the county seems a certainty, new arrivals are coming in every day.

It is said a new pipe line will be laid from Byrdstown to Livingston, the Standard Oil Company having discontinued the use of their pipe line from near Byrdstown to the Tennessee Central Railroad.

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Will sell at a reasonable price if acted upon at once. A lease of 40 acres sold for \$10.00 an acre within one mile of this lease.

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BOX 57, GLASGOW, KY.

Cumberland County Oil Leases For Sale

325 acres, solidly blocked, lying between Crocus Creek and Cumberland River, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of "Old English well, drilled in 1867, and credited with having flowed 1,200 barrels daily," (see Tenth Census Government Report of 1880). In 1904 two other good wells were drilled on the "Old English Farm." In 1900 a good well was drilled on the A. Heim farm, about 2½ miles east of the above described block. In fact, there has been good wells drilled near this block, on all sides. Parties interested, are invited to come and look this acreage over.

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Oil and Gas Industry of Kentucky and Tennessee. A Medium for Both Operators and Investors.

Published by OIL PUBLISHING COMPANY (Incorporated) Louisville, Ky.—Office, 120 S. 4th St. Phone, Cumberland, Main 2624; Home, City 7184. Lexington, Ky.—Office Phoenix Hotel. Phone 3964.

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- In Lexington, Ky.—Hotel Leonard, Cigar Stand, Hotel Phoenix, Cigar Stand, Fayette National Bank, Cigar Stand.
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KENTUCKY FIELD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

The Russell Oil Co. has ordered a carload of powers and engines from the Bessemer Gas Engine Co. to be used on the Hall & Burke farm. A carload includes five engines and five powers.

The Bachelors' Oil Co. is installing a 25-hp power on the Sallie Davis tract of 400 acres.

The Wentworth Oil Co. is putting in a power to pump 20 wells on the Gourley, Sutton, Harris tract.

In addition to the powers already on the lease the National Refining Co. is installing three 25-hp power gas engines and three powers.

Mohney Brothers, Brown and others are held up at No. 2, William Shoemaker, in the Poplar Thicket section for lack of water.

The Petroleum Exploration Co. will shortly install equipment, including five engines and five powers, secured from the Bessemer Gas Engine Co.

The last well drilled in by the Petroleum Exploration Co. came in Saturday with a showing for 50 barrels and a half million foot gas well. This is on the Wells heirs tract.

On the William Treadway farm, after 30 days' pumping, the salt water has been exhausted and the wells are making oil. There are two wells on this lease and one dry hole. This was formerly the property of the Tom Corwin Oil & Gas Co., but has been purchased by local parties.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Co. has located No. 6 on the Kincaid and will move a rig on shortly.

The deepest test drilled in this section was put down some months ago at No. 6, H. T. Shoemaker, by the Atlantic Oil Producing Co. The total depth was 1,997 feet. At 1,200 there was a light showing, in the corner, in the Clinton from 1,545 to 1,580 also. The well was shot at 1,575 feet and also at 1,995 feet, but did not make a producer.

Montana parties are starting to drill No. 1, William Shoemaker, which will offset No. 1, Andy Shoemaker, belonging to the same parties, and No. 1, Green Adams, of the Atlantic Oil Producing Co.

A number of operators are installing gas pumps to increase production. The installation of vacuum pumps has been necessary, in many cases involuntarily, for the reason that one company tried to hasten production and therefore defeat competitors. This being successful, a number have been installed, most being placed on off-sets wells. In fields

MARKET REVIEW

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	Last Bid	Last Asked		Last Bid	Last Asked		Last Bid	Last Asked
Alakyla	.60	.70	Himyar	.70	.90	Pan-American	.10	.20
Amer. Royalty	.50	.55	Huff	.90	1.00	Paragon	.50	.60
Arrowhead	.25	.25	Hoffman	.50	1.00	Parboken	.22 1/2	.25
Associated	1.15	1.15	20c Refund	.18	.20	Petroleum Exp.	22.50	25.00
Bankers	.60	.70	25c Refund	.27	.27	Peerless	.37 1/2	.50
Bachelor	.57	.60	30c Refund	.28	.30	Pelican	.37 1/2	.50
Banner	.15	.20	40c Refund	.25	.40	Phoenix O.&P.	.80	1.00
Belle Point	.57 1/2	.57 1/2	Koma	.75	.80	Planet	.50	.60
Big Six	40.00	40.00	Ky. Star	.36 1/2	.40	Pool	2.65	2.80
Bourbon O.&D.	.50	.50	Ky. Colonels	.08	.12	Pyramid	200.00	215.00
Buchanan	.30	.30	Ky. O. & Roy.	.40	.55	Roaten Creek	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Capital	3.00	3.50	Ky. O. & Roy.	.40	.55	Southern Sec.	.04	.07
Central	1.20	1.20	Lex. Oil Corp.	.80	.80	Trinity	.07	.10
Columbia	.30	.50	Laurel O. & G.	92.50	95.00	Union O. & R.	.35	.35
Colonial O. & D.	120.00	120.00	Lee-Allen	.30	.31	Utility	.01 1/2	.02
Cornwell Dev.	.52 1/2	.57	Lee-Kent	.27 1/2	.27 1/2	Victory	.15	.30
Co-operating	.12 1/2	.17	Lincoln	.25	.35	Wentworth	.92 1/2	1.02 1/2
Crown	.25	.30	Local O. & G.	3.00	3.50	Woodford	3.60	3.75
Day Oil	.45	.45	Log Cabin	1.25	1.30	Woodrow	.60	.60
Dixieland	.10	.12	Louisville O.&D.	.06	.10	W. P. Williams	.85	.90
Duquesne	.55	.60	Majestic	.09	.10	Wright	.255	.255
Duplex	.25	.30	Marine	.80	.95	Wyoming-Ky.	.02 1/2	.02 1/2
Fry Sweetser	1.60	1.60	McCombs	1.20	1.30			
Federal	.30	.37 1/2	May Day	.15	.25			
Fidelity	1.25	1.35	Mason-Dixon	.30	.30			
Flesher	2.00	2.10	Mechants	.55	.70			
Free Lance	.100	.100	Montezuma	.40	.50			
Great Lakes	1.60	1.75	Monarch	.40	.75			
Gordon-Miller	.50	1.00	Old Dominion	1.80	1.87 1/2			
Henry Clay	.25	.28	(new stock)	.180	1.87 1/2			
High Gravity	.16	.18	Old Rosebud	.08	.12 1/2			

The proposed merger of GREAT LAKES with OLD DOMINION is off. This announcement was made by George W. Owen after a lengthy consultation Monday with Mr. M. P. Kelly and other officials of the Great Lakes Company. Mr. Owen acquired 80,000 shares of the Great Lakes stock in the open market and from holdings of Great Lakes officials, for which he states he paid \$2.00 a share, and again becomes president of the company. While Mr. Owen would not commit himself as to the future policy of Great Lakes, he admitted active development of the Texas property would be taken up immediately and a competent oil man sent to Texas to supervise the work. It is the Texas property that makes Great Lakes a valuable company, Mr. Owen declares, and every effort will be bent toward getting results there immediately. Before acquiring control of the company Monday, Mr. Owen together with men who formed the old official family of Great Lakes, publicly attacked the plan to merge with Old Dominion, claiming Great Lakes in a much better financial condition than interests advocating the merger had pictured the company in a letter to stockholders. As a result of buying for Mr. Owen and his associates, Great Lakes recovered much of its recent break, selling up to \$1.52 1/2 Monday while a week ago it was down to \$1.40.

The oil fraternity was treated to another hot fight over a merger during the week when a receivership was asked for the Pelican Oil Company, following efforts of consolidate that company with the Monarch and Roaten Creek Companies. Fraud and wrongful manipulation of the business affairs of the company are charged in the petition for a receiver, filed by Louis Marrillia, J. D. Russell and John Thixton. The petition accuses E. D. Noe, president, George Montz, secretary and treasurer, G. E. Butterweck and Charles W. Stoecker, directors, with gross mismanagement of the company. E. D. Noe was also president of the Monarch Oil & Gas Company, announced his resignation from the presidency of both companies, saying he was going to New York to devote his time to a new oil company there. B. E. Butterweck, another of the former Pelican officers who was sued, resigned as vice president of the Monarch Company. Nat Hoenig, treasurer of Monarch, was elected president to succeed Noe, and C. Gordon was chosen treasurer.

ASSOCIATED OIL—The company's gusher on the Lawrence Phillips lease in Warren county, reported the biggest well in the State, caused the stock to soar to well around the \$2.00 level, where it was in active demand. Before the big well came in, the stock frequently was offered around \$1.30 without attracting a bid. Latest reports say the well is good for 1,000 or 1,500 barrels a day. Oil men say the Associated well has a larger volume of oil than the producer it offsets—the Swiss Company's Jake Moulder.

BACHELORS—Strength of this stock on a rising market was one of the features of the week. Starting around 40c, it rose steadily on big sales to 58 cents Monday. S. L. Wooldridge, president, returned from an inspection tour of the company's holdings Monday and reported he witnessed the bringing in of three wells, with total production of 275 barrels. The wells, No. 11, 75 barrels; No. 17 and 20 100 barrels each, were brought in about the same time. The eastern end of the lease in Lee County, offsets the Fry Weetzen lease. It is now connected with the Great Northern Pipe Line.

FIDELITY—Stock is holding steady around \$1.25 bid. Company has bought a large acreage near Beech Grove production in McLean county, and it is understood a number of test wells will be sunk shortly on this tract. Two wells are expected in on the Osage, Oklahoma, holdings about August 1.

FLESHER—Small lots of the stock selling at \$2.00, and market seems steady at that figure. Company reported four new wells as follows: No. 3, Bob Plummer, Lee County, 20 barrels; No. 10, Eureka Coal & Mineral, Lee, 20 barrels; No. 17, Eureka farm, 100 barrels, and No. 20, same lease, 15 barrels.

KOMA—Stock was freely offered at 85 cents, throughout the week, and some sold at 75 cents. President Greer and W. M. Davis, general manager, are in Warren county to supervise drilling of company's first well. It is rumored that Koma has made a proposition to the Bonanza Oil Company, which is now being considered by that company, whereby Koma will take over Bonanza's holdings on a share for share basis and assume indebtedness of about \$10,000.

KENTUCKY STAR—Company reports 50-barrel well on Green Gose lease near Beattyville, in Lee County. This is No. 8. The company also has property in Estill, Lee, Wolfe, Allen, Morgan, Powell and Rowan counties. This stock is quiet around 55 cents.

LINCOLN—The suit of Lincoln vs. the Duquesne Oil Company was argued in Maysville Saturday. The presiding judge said he would hand down an opinion in a few days. The case refers to the title of a small strip of land on Ross Creek with three wells, from which it is said oil has been run. There was practically no market for the stock, only a few shares being offered around 30 cents.

MAJESTIC—Interest in Majestic is at low ebb now. Company reports drilling operations near Bardstown held up due to casing springing a leak. The casing was replaced and drilling resumed. The stock sold down to 7 1/2c, the lowest price it has touched in some time.

OLD DOMINION—Weakness of the new stock was reflected in the old issue. It was offered down to \$290.00 in Tuesday's market without drawing a bid. The final 1 per cent dividend on Old Dominion was declared Tuesday, payable August 1, to stockholders of record July 15th. The new stock will not officially become Old Dominion stock until August 1, and the dividend action on it will be taken during that month. The company reports well No. 4 on the Jefferson tract in. It filled 300 feet with oil and is estimated at 25 barrels.

PYRAMID showed signs of renewed life and sales were made at \$2.72 1/2, but little stock was offered at that price. No. 16, North Pendergrass was reported in at 50 barrels. J. H. Richardson has left for Oklahoma to take charge of Rex-Pyramid operations there. Mr. Richardson was formerly superintendent for Rex. In the Osage section, these companies are drilling No. 2, while No. 1 on tract 9-27-11 has spudded in.

SWISS—No stock has come on the market despite bids up to \$117.50. It is rumored Swiss will pay a 100 per cent stock dividend in September. This will make outstanding the entire capital of \$5,000,000. Pipe line connections have been made with the Moulder wells at Jewell Bend in Warren County.

WYOMING-KENTUCKY sold up to 3 1/2c a share. The advance was due to announcement by the Louisville Trust Company of the sale of the Estill county lease of 200 acres for \$25,000, \$2,500 more than paid for it. The money received from the sale will pay all debts and costs, and the company will be returned to stockholders if they can show sufficient funds to resume operations.

Fifty completions were reported for the week as follows: Thirty-two in Lee from 15 to 125 barrels, one dry; three in Wolfe from 40 to 50 barrels, one dry; three in Wayne from 10 to 25 barrels; three in Estill from 15 to 75 barrels; two in Lawrence, 10 and 75 barrels; two in Powell, 3 and 15 barrels; one in Lincoln, production not given; one in Clinton, 15 barrels; one in Allen, 100 barrels; one in Warren, production not reported, and one in the State of Oklahoma, 1000 barrels.

Pipe line runs for the week ending July 26, as reported by the Cumberland Pine Line Company were 102,700.41 barrels.

In general it is doubtful if these will prove beneficial, as, though it brings sometimes as high as a 50 per cent increase, it depletes the oil rapidly, and in a short time the production sinks back to normal. One satisfactory feature of this arrangement, however, is that the engine that drives the power uses oil for fuel.

The Quaker Oil Co. is moving to No. 9 location and drilling No. 12 on the Simpson Crabtree farm.

The Koma Oil Co. is drilling Nos. 11 and 12 Veitch.

Stuart St. Clair is shut down at 550 feet on the Pendergrass waiting for water. The Combination Oil Co. has

rigged No. 2, Pendergrass, and is also held up by the dry weather.

Elliott County.

The Mutual Oil & Refining Co., through its president, C. L. Bell, has secured leases on 1,058 acres in Elliott county. This land is said to be favorably located in line with production and pending development. A part of

THE OIL WORLD

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it joins the Gibson farm and the Lewis farm, on each of which the Bourbon Oil & Development Co. recently brought in a well in the Berea grit which is reported as a profitable producer. It is reported that the Co-operating Land & Development Co. will undertake the operation of these leases for the Mutual Oil & Refining Co.

The Bourbon Oil & Development Co.'s No. 1 on the Lewis farm is said to look like a very nice well. C. L. Bell, president of the company, visited Elliott county last week to have this well shot, but was unable to secure a shooter at this time. However, he witnessed the running of the bales several times and was convinced that his company has a valuable well. This makes three wells the Bourbon has drilled in Elliott county where it holds 2,000 acres. It is reported that this company has made connection with Richmond, Va., capitalists to secure the complete development of these holdings.

Interest in Elliott county as an oil field is said to be increasing rapidly, and it is expected that a large number of test wells will be sunk in this county before winter. The absence of pipe line facilities is a great handicap to development, but it is reported that a number of companies and individuals having holdings in this county will make plans to secure pipe line connections with the nearest railroad point.

Adair County.

Ohio Oil Co. is rigging up on the C. M. Hindman farm, near Milltown, and should be drilling by Monday.

Adair Oil & Gas Co. has made location on the Gus Jeffries farm, at Knifley, and state that they expect to be drilling within ten days.

The Southern Oil & Refining Co. is figuring with contractors for some deep tests in the Harrods Fork Creek section near Dirigo.

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Adair County.

Ohio Oil Co

KENTUCKY FIELD NEWS

Clark County.

The Bourbon Oil & Development Co. is preparing to drill No. 2 on the Sol Lewis in Elliott county. No. 1 will be shot this week.

The Little Banjo Oil Co. is preparing to sink two wells in Elliott county. It is reported that Clyde Gaines will drill a well in Elliott county, where he has considerable holdings.

Lexington parties are preparing to drill a test well on Yocum Creek in Morgan county near the Elliott county line.

It is understood that parties are preparing to sink a test well on the Senator Bradley farm in Rowan county.

George W. Owens of the Great Lakes Petroleum Co. will leave Monday for Texas to start two offsetting wells on the property belonging to the company there.

It is reported the litigation on the Smith Bush tract in Lee county, belonging to the Great Lakes Petroleum Co., has been settled and that the company will move a rig on at once to drill No. 2 well.

Burt, of Mannington, W. Va., and others are expecting to start shortly in Elliott county on a location near Burke. A 26 Star drilling machine has been shipped for this work and a 3,000 foot water line will be laid.

It is reported that Louisville parties will drill a test well in Rockcastle county on the waters of Little Renfro Creek.

Estill County.

Paramount Oil Co. No. 5, Frank Rogers farm, 75 barrels.

Paramount Oil Co. No. 3, Frank Rogers farm, 25 barrels.

Sec. P. & R. No. 7, Griffin farm, 15 barrels.

Williams, O'Rear & Co. are drilling No. 8, Raider.

Metcalf County.

It is reported a well is being sunk in Metcalf county, about five miles east of Edmonton, on a 3,000-acre tract owned by Thomas and others.

Garrard County.

Scouts report a well be sunk shortly near Cartersville in Garrard county and a rig is now being moved from Powell county to drill this location.

Cumberland County.

Scouts report that Drake, contractor, is putting down a well in Rockcastle county.

Mr. D. W. G. Kinney, of New York, was in Cumberland this week looking after his well No. 1 on the Edens farm near town, which is down about 50 feet.

The Dreadnaught Oil Co.'s well No. 1 on the Strangé farm on Big Renox Creek came in last week with a good show of oil at 528 feet. The sand has barely been hit, and it is the consensus of opinion among oil men who have visited the well that this will be a good well. The company has four more locations for drilling on this same lease.

Mr. John Valentine, manager of the National Producing & Refining Co., for Cumberland county, is erecting tanks at the Crawford well preparatory to putting it on pump. This well is said to be good for 20 barrels per day.

Messrs. E. W. Brunner and H. D. Barndollar, of Louisville, are in Cumberland this week looking over the county with a view of an early drilling. These men are both westerners and have opened up an office in Louisville.

Wolfe County.

Cameron and others No. 4, William Bush farm, 40 barrels.

Garrison Brothers No. 1, Duff on Meadow farm, dry.

Central West Pet. Co. No. 4, A. C. Creech farm, 50 barrels.

The McCombs Producing & Refining Co., No. 6 Spencer, is due in.

Barren County.

The Koma Oil Co. is moving a rig on to its Barren county property.

During the past week quite a bit of interest has been manifested among the oil people here over the two last wells which have just been drilled in, one on the Furlong by Robert E. Woods and others of Louisville, which is a good well.

The New Era Oil & Gas Co. is now drilling their No. 3 on the Furlong. The incorporators are principally Louisville, Ky., men—Drs. L. F. and W. W. Wilhoit and others. The well is good for 50 barrels. These gentlemen propose an extensive operation on their lease.

With another very busy week just passed, two new wells near Glasgow and at least 50 rigs drilling in and around Raiton in Barren and near the big wells on the Moulder and the Butler leases just across the Barren line in the edge of Warren, it looks as if there might be a big pool of oil in old Barren, as the last big strike was on the Butler farm close to the Barren county side, running north of the Moulder farm. Leases are very high in that section.

Peters & Rice paid \$4,000 for the Everett lease of 200 acres, about three and a half miles northeast of the Moulder pool, last Thursday.

Several others have changed hands at a much higher price near the Butler-Moulder pool.

The Koma Oil Co. is down 100 feet at No. 1, Frank Cowles, at Oakland. Earl Adams, Smith Hays, Jr., and others, of Winchester, were 745 feet Saturday on top of the cap at their test well, four miles south of Bowling Green.

Green County.

Malloy Wilmuth and Gardiner have located No. 4, Vance Perkins, 1,500 feet southeast of No. 3 and will spud in right away.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Co.'s test on the John Risen is due this week.

Warren County.

The Hogue Oil & Gas Co. has completed No. 1 on the Moody tract in Warren county, which is said to be showing for a 50-barrel well. No. 2 is spudding in shortly. This company will also put a rig to work on the McGuire tract adjoining. A contract has been made with the Bowling Green Pipe Line & Refining Company to take out the oil. This company expects to handle the oil from the Moulder tract and will have a refinery located at Bowling Green, according to report.

Stuart St. Clair has been held up at his drilling operations at Hunt Bend by litigation. Louisville parties are laying claim to this lease. The suit will come up in September.

E. C. Greer, president, and W. M. Davies, general manager of the Koma Oil Co., are in Warren county to superintend the drilling in of the company's first well.

The Swiss Oil Corporation is installing power on the Moulder tract to pump 16 wells.

Swiss Oil Co. No. 7, Jake Moulder lease, not given.

Clinton County.

It is authentically reported that Rex Carpenter's well in Clinton county has been put to pumping and is estimated conservatively at 15 barrels. There is no salt water and 50 feet of good pay sand.

Rex Carpenter No. 1, Beatty farm, 15 barrels.

Wayne County.

L. G. Neely, No. 3 Abbot, is drilling at 200 feet.

T. G. Vogler No. 2, Miles Gregory farm, 10 barrels.

Harve Williams No. 1, the Regan farm, 25 barrels.

L. G. Neely No. 19, A. Butnett farm, 10 barrels.

William Harvey has what is reported to be a nice well, good for around 25 barrels, at No. 1 on the Regan, near Susie. A number of rigs are being moved into this section now.

The well brought in several weeks ago by Harvey and others on the Joe Ragan tract is exciting much interest. This is located eight miles west of Monticello in a section considered hitherto dry. The sand was encountered at 288 feet and the drill went through 15 feet of good pay. This is the Beaver sand. The well has been put under the pump and did 45 barrels in 10 hours without a shot. All territory within a radius of two miles has been leased from \$2 to \$10 an acre, though it is reported one man paid \$4,000 for two acres in fee simple adjoining the well.

Leeper & Daugherty are drilling a test well 1,200 feet east of No. 1, Joe Ragan. The Wood Oil Co. is preparing to drill in the same vicinity. The New Domain Oil & Gas Co. has taken 300 acres in leases near on the Shel Ragan tract, while Jennings Brothers, of Pittsburg, will drill in this locality, according to report.

Jackson County.

The Ohio Cities Gas Co. is putting in a water line on the Turkey Foot Lumber Co. tract to supply well No. 5, which is about ready to spud in. This is located 2,560 feet south of No. 4. A rig will be moved from Lewis county, and No. 6 will be drilled also as soon as possible.

Lawrence County.

Union O. & G. No. 1, Bill Skaggs farm, 75 barrels.

New Dominion Oil Co. No. 1, A. L. Moore farm, 10 barrels.

Frank Wallace is erecting tankage on his lease on Paint Creek, in Johnson county, to pump the well in here.

Charleston, W. Va., parties, drilling near Blaine Town, are fishing on top of the sand.

A. B. Ayres has stated he will build a compressing plant to make gasoline at the point of delivery of his Lawrence county gas line to the main line to Lexington. This will be in Morgan county. Mr. Ayres said he expects to be able to have a plant to handle 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day. At the present time the Union Oil & Gas Co., with which he is connected, is drilling more wells on its Lawrence, Johnson acreage, and now has seven gas wells in.

The Union Oil & Gas Co. is drilling at 750 feet at No. 7, Skaggs.

Morgan County.

The Mutual Oil & Refining Co. has acquired a one-sixteenth royalty interest in leases comprising 800 acres, situated on the Rock House structure in Morgan county.

PIPE LINE RUNS

WINCHESTER, July 31.—The runs and completions from the Kentucky fields for the week ending July 26, as furnished by the Cumberland Pipe Line Co., are as follows:

District.	Runs.
1 Busseyville	469.91
1a Fallsburg	717.72
2 Cooper	839.56
3 Denny	289.76
5 Stubenville	498.01
6 Cannel City	443.42
7 Fitchburg	7,066.65
8 Ravenna	4,166.68
8a Ravenna	4,457.93
9 Hazel Green	192.12
9 Compton	367.32
10 Wagersville	186.08
11 Beaver Creek	304.35
13 Pamleyville	506.42
14 Pilot	4,934.62
15 Pilot	5,462.58
16 Zachariah	7,412.82
16a Big Sinking	10,271.92
16b Big Sinking	13,874.77
17 Ross Creek	3,494.98
18 Big Sinking	14,476.05
18a Big Sinking	13,054.83
18b Big Sinking	7,324.53
20 Hell Creek	1,901.18
Total	102,700.41

NEW OIL REFINERY AT BOWLING GREEN

The long expected oil refinery at Bowling Green, Ky., is almost an assured fact, as plans have now been drawn by an engineer for the same. The building of the refinery is the result of the sale of the American Pipe Line Co. This line was purchased by Walter A. French, of Louisville, who has been residing at Bowling Green for some time, and Sam Castleman, of Louisville, who is a frequent visitor to the oil fields of Warren, Allen and Barren counties. A company to be known as the Bowling Green Pipe Line & Refining Co. is being formed and the papers are being drawn by the attorneys for the company, Bradburn & Harlin. The company will have a capital stock of \$100,000 or more. No stock will be offered for sale. No concessions will be asked other than are usually given by the city to all manufacturing plants.

The refinery will be built at a cost of \$30,000 or more and will be constructed on the company's land at Bowling Green. There will be loading racks to accommodate seven tank cars. The refinery will be operated in connection with the pipe line. In this connection the Bowling Green Pipe Line & Refining Co. will immediately begin the enlarging of the pipe line from a 2-inch to a 4-inch. The main line runs

to the Johnson pool and the 4-inch line will no doubt start at the Ewing Willoughby farm, and lateral lines laid from there. It is reported that the main pump station will be on the Willoughby farm. Lateral lines will be laid to the Moulder pool, halfway, Claypool, Allen Springs territory, also into the Glasgow region of Barren county. The company has already secured concessions and has holdings in Warren, Barren, Allen and Simpson counties, and also parts of Tennessee.

Announcement has been made that there will be three power stations instead of one as was planned. One will be on the Ewing Willoughby farm, in the Willoughby pool, one at Gainesville, in northern Allen county and the other at Bowling Green. The present pump plants will be enlarged.

The work of enlarging the pipe line and equipment will begin at once, but during this work the company will continue pumping oil to the receiving tanks in Bowling Green. The pumping of oil will be resumed in about 10 days, the old pipe being used during the enlarging of the system. At Bowling Green there will be three 1,000-barrel tanks, on the Ewing Willoughby farm one 1,000-barrel tank, and three 1,000-barrel tanks at Gainesville.

The company owns considerable oil leases along the pipe line and will begin developing this property at once. The company owns its own drilling out-

fit, and will soon start a test on Judge B. W. Bradburn's farm on the Small-house pike.

When the new pipe line is finished, along with the lines running from Jewell's Bend to Smith Grove, the present production will be pretty well taken care of. In the Allen county field the Indian Refining Co. is doing everything it can to relieve conditions in that county, and there are brighter days in store for the operators of Western Kentucky. The Indian Refining Co. is laying lines throughout Allen county as rapidly as it can be done, and the amount it is taking daily from the county is a great help to the oil men.

Allen County.

Producers Oil & Shale Co. No. 1 Jackson lease, pumping 125 barrels daily. Nos. 1 and 2, Chism lease, estimated 25 barrels each.

No. 23 of the Seaboard Oil Co., Hooten lease, is expected in within a few days. No. 22 is in and reported a good well. Power sufficient to pump 40 wells has been ordered for this lease and is now on the road.

The Koma Oil Co., No. 1 Hester Ritchie, south of the Gainesville pool, is due in.

Producers Oil & Shale Co., No. 3 Chism lease, reported 100 barrels or better.

The Kentucky Oil Exchange

Has Two Open Call Sessions Each Day

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120 South Fourth St.

AT LEXINGTON, 4:00 P. M.
Phoenix Hotel

Traders in Kentucky Oil Securities who list their trades with us therefore have the full benefits of two markets a day.

Write, Wire or Telephone
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BOWLING GREEN EDITOR ON OIL NEWS IN WAR- REN AND ALLEN

(By Jno. B. Gaines, Editor of Park
City Daily News, Bowling
Green, Ky.)

Naturally there have been exag-
gerated reports sent out from the oil
fields of this county, as is the case

everywhere oil is found, and many a
rather poor showing has been exag-
gerated into a veritable ocean of oil. It
is for this reason I visited yesterday the
now celebrated Jake Moulder field. In
company with J. Whitt Potter, president
of American National Bank; Julian W.
Potter, secretary and treasurer Potter-
Matlock Trust Co.; Professor W. S.
Ashby, of the Bowling Green Business

University, and Dr. E. D. Rose, a lead-
ing dentist of the city, I visited the
field. I wanted first hand information
and personal contact with all that is go-
ing on there, and I got it. The Moulder
field is situated sixteen miles from
Bowling Green over a fairly good road,
the most of which is gravel pike. Jake
Moulder, on whose farms these wells
have been drilled, is about 45 years of
age, has been married three times and
is the father of six children. His farm
consists of 527 acres of rolling land—
some of which is rough, and some in
valleys is quite productive. His home
is a story and a half brick, situated on
a high hill within 200 yards of the ter-
ritory which has been developed, and
commands a view of a large portion of
the farm. The site of his home was
that of the home of Uncle Isaac Good-
night, now deceased, many years ago,
age 93 years, and who was the first
white man to settle in this region of
Kentucky. On this farm there are
seven producing wells and at least half
of them are first class, and the others
more than good. Well No. 5 has known
to have bowed 250 barrels of oil in one
hour and forty minutes, while Nos. 4, 6
and 7 are almost as good. No. 9, which
was completed Saturday at noon, is
practically a dry hole. No. 8, the big
one, is a sure enough gusher and good
for at least 2,000 barrels per day. I
know "they say" it is a 3,000 barrel
well, and it may be, but I started out
to do justice and not to misrepresent
the situation, and I shall not do so. My
candid opinion, from all I could learn,
is that this well is by far the best one
in this section, if not in the State, and
it may be of 3,000 barrel capacity per
day, or more—it certainly is not less
than 2,000. It is situated within fifty
paces of the main county pike, just at
the foot of a slight elevation, surround-
ed by trees, bushes and all sorts of un-
dergrowth, and when it "went off" those
trees and bushes were submerged in oil.
Every limb of every tree is black with
oil, and the ground around is made to
look like black waxy loam, rather than
the white clay-fishy land adjacent. In
order to save the hundreds of barrels of
oil that was being wasted a trench was
plowed and dug to a wet weather
branch and the oil turned into it, and
for 265 yards a branch of from eight
to twelve feet wide is filled with oil
to one end, where it has been securely
dammed. The oil in the branch for
the full length of 265 yards is from six
inches to two feet deep and is believed
to contain from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels
of oil. This and other wells of oil on
this tract of land are visited daily by
hundreds of people, including oil men
and experts from Louisville, Cincin-
nati, Cleveland, Chicago, Oklahoma
City, Duluth and many other sections
of the country, and all pronounce it a
veritable El Dorado—a perfect gold
mine.

On the Moulder field there were four-
teen tanks the day I was there, all filled
with oil and more being made as rapidly
as workmen can put them together. Eleven
of the tanks now filled are of
250-barrel capacity each and three are
500 barrels each, or a total of more than
4,000 barrels tanked.

This well, No. 8, I have christened
"The Spreadnatter," because it reminds
me more of the old spreadnatter snake
than anything I ever saw, except it
"licks out" a thousand tongues, while
his snakeship licks out but one. Two
dry wells have been bored here—one on
the bluff of the river, and one a mile
from the others and another several
hundred yards in another direction from
the main field. In one of them some in-
dications of oil were found, and quite a
pocket of gas, and this one at least may
be drilled deeper some time in the far
future.

These are not the only wells in this
section, though they are so superior to
others they are the center of attraction.
The Finneys, Coxes, Coles and others
have nice little wells of from fifteen to
thirty barrels capacity, and others are
drilling, or preparing to drill, and ex-
citement runs high.

Many leases secured in this section
of the county two years ago, for from
one dollar to three dollars per acre,
have been sold and resold up to \$25
or more per acre, and some small tracts
much in excess of the price named.

When Jake Moulder first leased his
farm the price paid was \$11,000, in
which he retained his one-eighth of the
product. He then sold one-half of his
one-eighth, or one-sixteenth, for \$23,500,
and the interest he yet holds will in
time make him fabulously rich. The
last purchaser of the lease, except
Moulders royalty, was the Swiss Oil
Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil
Co., and the price paid was \$500,000.

There are other sections of Warren
county that have from fair to medium
oil wells. Around Alvaton, Halfway,
Allen Springs, and in other sections of
the county oil has been found and a
well on Major R. W. Covington farm
(now C. H. Smith farm) a good strike
has been made, but nothing like as good
as first reported. At first it was reported
as being a 500-barrel gusher, but it has
not so proven, but is producing daily
from 15 to 25 barrels, and well No. 2,
near it, is dry.

I have with all sincerity and candor
written the oil situation here just as I
conscientiously believe it to be. I have

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND OIL

Since the discovery of oil in North-
west Texas several gushers have been
struck on church lots, and the congrega-
tions have been greatly benefited
thereby. Among those which have
gained by the discovery of oil in that
State are the Merriam church, and the
one at Pleasant Grove, the latter hav-
ing a 7,000-barrel well found on its
little property. The value of church
and school properties to the oil game
is one recognized for many years.
When a church lot or a school lot is
located within striking distance of an
oil discovery there is always a scramble
to get possession of it. There seems
to be an inclination on the part of oil
men to consider such locations, or
cemeteries, as peculiarly valuable. It
is not in Texas alone that these results
are noted. They have followed the dis-
covery of oil from the beginning. In
recent years the Pleasant church lot in
Allen county, Kentucky, has proven
very productive, and a schoolhouse lot
in the same county has a good produc-
tion. A church lot near Nottingham,
Ind., was leased to an operator on his
promise to paint the structure. When
his well came in it covered the church
from top to bottom with the ill-smell-
ing crude of that field, and the job of
painting was not completed for many
a month, except with the oil. In West
Virginia some of the schools and
churches are flourishing from their oil
royalty, which have made them inde-
pendent of taxes or collections, and the
same is true of a few in Pennsylvania
and Ohio. In fact, the latest instance
is the striking of a 50-barrel well on
the Congregational church lot at
Chatham, Ohio, in the northern end of
the Central Ohio field.

Whether any of the ventures on
properties devoted to religion, to the
burial of the dead, or for educational
purposes ever proved to be dry, the
Derrick does not recall. There may
have been such failures, but they must
be rare. Like the producer who struck
his first large well near a schoolhouse
with a pine tree in the yard and was
ever afterward searching for similar
signs to a fortune, so the oil man who
has played the game for years still be-
lieves in the potency of a church lot, a
schoolhouse lot or a cemetery as a mark
for an oil field.

It is a wonder that some of the pro-
motion companies have never used this
simple suggestion in their advertise-
ments. The only reason probably is
that they were not familiar enough
with the business to know the facts.

OIL PROSPECTS IN UTAH

The large and increasing use and
need of petroleum in the industries of
the world has stimulated a search for
new oil fields, and the United States
Geological Survey, Department of the
Interior, is assisting in this search.
Geologist Frank R. Clak, of the Sur-
vey, recently made an examination in
Carbon county, Utah, to discover
whether the conditions underground
are favorable to the accumulation of
oil or gas. Although considerable drill-
ing has been done in the State, no oil
has been produced there in commercial
quantities, but sandstone saturated with
asphalt and other hydro-carbon com-
pounds and oil seeps and small show-
ings of oil in wells at several places
suggest that oil may be found in com-
mercial quantities where the structure
and the rocks are favorable for oil ac-
cumulation. In what is called the Farn-
ham anticline, in Carbon county—a
small arch in the rock beds, near the
southern limit of the Uinta Basin—
only the structure appears to be favor-
able for the storage of oil. The nearest
exposures of rocks that might carry oil
are in the "San Rafael Swell," 50 miles
south of Carbon county. The strata
most likely to be oil bearing, if the
rocks in the Carbon county area con-
tain oil, may probably be reached by
drilling to a depth of 3,000 to 4,000 feet
in the Farnham anticline. It will be
wildcat drilling, for it is not known
whether the unexposed rocks carry oil,
and there are no surface indications of
oil.

The information obtained is dis-
cussed in a bulletin issued free by the
Geological Survey of Washington,
D. C., with the possibilities of petro-
leum existing in that part of Utah.

Knox County.

Mike McDermott, of Stockport, O.,
and others will drill a test well near
Barboursville, in Knox county, to the
Clinton sand. It is estimated this will
be encountered at about 1,770 feet.

The Ken Flo Oil Co. is starting to
drill its No. 5 well, which is located
on the Morris farm, two miles north
of Barboursville.

Powell County.

E. G. Henderson and others have
started No. 1, John Napier, on Logan
Branch of Cane Creek, near the Meni-
fee line in Powell.

exaggerated in no particular, and be-
lieve what I have said can be taken at
its full face value. We have as yet no
"Coal Oil Johnnies," but they seem to
be in incubation.

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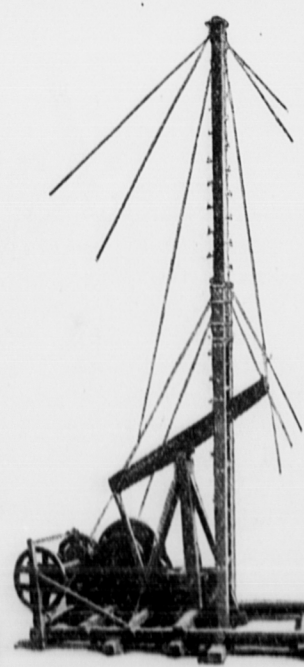
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OIL IN ENGLAND

How the News of the Petroleum
Discovery Was Reported by
the Press.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 29.—Alexander M. Tucker, who is connected with the Hughes Tool Co. here, has received a number of clippings from English papers concerning the recent discovery of oil in Derbyshire, England. Mr. Tucker, who lived at Oil City, Pa., for a time, has recently returned from Europe, having resigned his commission in the British Royal Engineers. He was born in London, but had been in this country for several years previous to the war.

The extracts from the London newspapers are interesting and show that British government officials, financiers and engineers are very much alive to the importance of the discovery and plan that more tests shall be made in other parts of England.

The test was drilled by American drillers employed by Messrs. Pearson & Son, Ltd. (Lord Cowdray), and was financed by the government. It is located on the estate of the Duke of Devonshire at Hardstoft, Chesterfield. Work was started on October 16 last. The bit went to 3,077 feet, and into the sand less than a foot. "The calf-wheel of the apparatus unfortunately broke at the critical moment," says the special correspondent of one paper in his report of the strike. However, the hole filled up 400 feet from the bottom. Latest reports indicate the well had not been bailed, while a 200,000-gallon tank was being built.

Government tests are being drilled at Ridgeway, Foxton, Brimington, Heath, South Normanton and Golden Valley, with a 200,000 cubic foot gas well reported at Renishaw. The depth of this hole is not given.

The English correspondents are not far behind their American cousins when it comes to boosting, as is evident from some of the reports. For instance one writer says his informant "declares there was sufficient oil in the Chesterfield well to pay off the national debt." Already there is talk of building a refinery and the same correspondent who refers to the payment of the national debt, says "objection is being raised locally to the proposal to erect a refinery at Chesterfield owing to the by no means pleasant odor which the process will send all over the town. The difficulty might be overcome by having the refinery in a sparsely populated district."

An unsigned "expert," writing in the *Financialist*, says:

"It may be stated with certainty that the oil is orthodox natural petroleum of a quality above the average."

"A sample in the writer's possession is not sufficiently large to enable a complete analysis and tests to be made upon it, but the following facts are of interest: The specific gravity is about 0.830—it may be more or less—which indicates an oil that probably contains a large percentage of the lighter fractions, namely, petrol and lamp oil, or what is called, in popular language, paraffine."

Perhaps nearly half of the oil is composed of these two products, but how much of the half is petrol and how much paraffine requires a proper analysis to ascertain. In all probability the petrol fraction is considerably smaller than the lamp or paraffine fraction.

"Another interesting point about this oil is that it sets or becomes solid as a comparatively high temperature—considerably above the freezing point of water. This should indicate that there is at present in the oil a marked percentage of substances, such as paraffine wax, which are solid at ordinary temperatures."

It is announced in another of the clippings that the imperial government would co-operate with Australia in testing the Papuan district.

Attention is called to previous attempts to locate oil in England and reference is made to a test at Kelham,

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The Frost Pool in Allen County, Kentucky, has been attracting much interest on account of big wells being brought in, and high prices paid for leases there.

The American Oil Company has secured the H. M. Meredith lease, located between the Frost Pool and the famous Angie McReynolds lease, on which one of the wells is said to be producing 550 barrels of oil per day. We have no hesitancy in recommending the stock to any prospective purchaser, who cares to take a reasonable chance in the oil fields of Allen County, where the drilling is shallow and conditions of operation are the best in Kentucky.

We have already made a contract for the drilling of three wells on the Meredith lease, and drilling will be started at once. There is room for a dozen wells on this lease.

We have leases on 114½ acres of additional territory lying northeast of Scottsville, in Allen County, which we also hope to drill in the near future.

We also have under option leases covering 1,000 acres in Hart County, Ky., which look good and we expect to close for this acreage in the next few days.

Read what W. L. Jarvis, one of the most experienced and successful oil geologists in the State, has to say of our Meredith lease:

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, City.
Gentlemen:

I made a very close examination of the section of Allen County, Kentucky, in which your H. M. Meredith lease is located, during the six months' continuous work I did in Southern Kentucky, the summer and fall of 1917. The surface indications in this locality were unusually attractive on account of the large number of exposures; consequently, some of the earliest oil developments in Allen County occurred here. At the time of this examination there were forty (40) or more wells in what is known as the "Frost Pool," a short distance north and northeast of the Meredith lease. These are yet stable, producing wells, and the pool has been extended since that date. Less than a half-mile south of the Meredith lease, five wells have been drilled, one of which filled a 250-barrel tank daily for forty consecutive days. Recently the much-talked-of Angie McReynolds lease, lying a little more than a half-mile east of the Meredith lease, has developed into one of the most attractive and best-paying leases in Allen County. The McReynolds lease has about twenty-five (25) wells, one of which, on test, has pumped between 500 and 700 barrels per day.

I recently went over the Meredith lease very carefully, and I made a detailed examination of it. The structural condition for oil on this lease are very favorable. I can see no reason why it may not prove as good as any of the nearby producing leases. It is proven territory, and, in my opinion, will produce oil equal to any other lease nearby.

Respectfully,
W. L. JARVIS.

The low price of ten cents per share is made in order to raise some quick money to finish paying for, and to drill, our leases.

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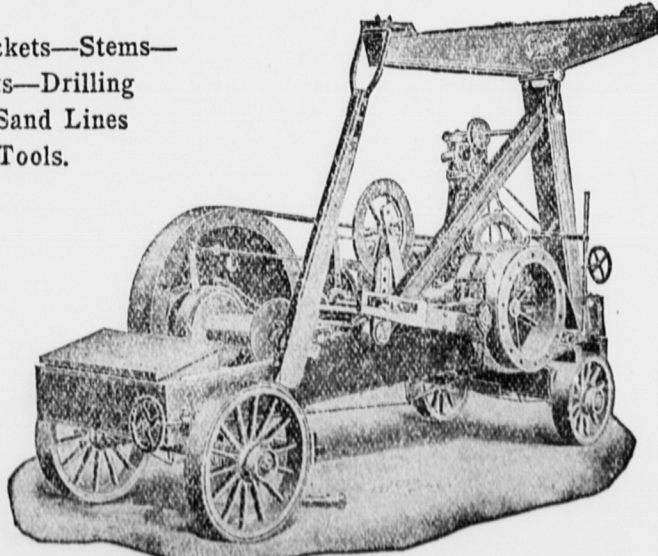
All of the above located on the E. B. Scrivner farm, 1 mile from Millers Creek Station, Estill County, Ky.

This material can be seen and prices gotten from C. I. Day, on the lease, or by writing MELTON-POLLOCK OIL COMPANY, Box 1114, Pittsburg, Pa.

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near Newark, in 1911, that made a light showing around 2,400 feet. The government has granted a license for another test to be drilled on the same land. This test will be made by individuals without government assistance, according to the newspaper reports.

The importance of drilling for oil in England is treated by an engineering correspondent of one of the papers. He quotes statistics to show that during 1915 imports of oil amounted to nearly 600,000,000 gallons, valued at over £13,000,000. The exigencies of war conditions considerably reduced this amount during 1916 and 1917, he writes. The production from the Scotch shale aggregated 60,000,000 gallons in 1915. The Fuel Research Board is experimenting with a process to extract oil from coal by modifications in the usual method of carbonization. Privately conducted work, says the engineer, has definitely proved the production of increased quantities of oil approximating to the chemical nature of the petroleum by low temperature carbonization.

The same writer states that prior to the war the country's consumption of petrol was of the order of 100,000,000 gallons and estimates the present demand at 200,000,000 gallons, "an increase which cannot be met by benzol." He also refers to the demands of prospective commercial aviation, which is in its infancy, and asserts that a large Handley-Page machine consumes from 30 to 40 gallons of petrol per hour.

He says: "The importance of oil in both peaceful industry and war had long been emphasized, and the shortage of this essential munition of war was frankly admitted by Earl Curzon, who referred after the signing of the armistice, to the enforced restriction of the exercises of the navy owing to the dearth of oil stocks, of which had at one time fallen to 900,000 tons against a considered desirable minimum of 1,500,000 tons. Then munitions and money, Mr. Walter Long declared, were of little value in the absence of oil. Oil fuel for the navy as a definite policy had been embarked upon, and the all-oil battle of the Queen Elizabeth type was the first result."

The above paragraph will bring home to oil men the important part the American oil industry played in the world war, and gives a hint as to why English and French statesmen are said to be prodding the American government to intervene in Mexico.

The extracts are from papers nearly one month old. The engineer says in the course of his article: "At the present time the largest oil tanker in the world, the San Florentine, is carrying its first cargo of oil to this country, and the future increased refining of imported crude oil is being catered for in the erection of a refinery at Skewen, near Swansea, upon the development of which millions of capital will be expended."

Another clipping contains the announcement of the discovery at Chesterfield to the members of the house of commons by Mr. Kellaway, deputy of the ministry of munitions, having direct charge of the work. Mr. Kellaway's statement was in answer to a question by a member and is conservative. It was as follows:

"I am glad to be able to inform the house that the government has struck oil at Hardstoft (cheers and laughter)—one of the areas being tested by Messrs. Pearson for the ministry of munitions in connection with the government's oil development scheme. The work on this boring commenced in October last. On Tuesday night a depth of 3,077 feet had been reached, and traces of oil were found. When work was resumed on Wednesday morning the oil rose rapidly to a height of 400 feet. Boring had to be stopped to insure oil being kept under control and to prevent flooding. The oil, a sample of which I shall be glad to show any honorable member interested, is, I am advised, of light gravity and of good quality."

"The oil-bearing rock has been penetrated only a few inches. It would be a mistake to base any sanguine expectation on what has yet occurred. While it is impossible at present to form any definite conclusion as to the extent of the discovery, or whether oil exists in paying quantities, the experts in charge of the work express themselves as satisfied with the prospects of this, the first serious effort to explore the oil possibilities of this country."

"I desire, on behalf of the government, to congratulate Lord Cowdray and his staff and Sir John Cadman and the petroleum executive, who have shown great energy and determination in connection with the work in spite of many difficulties and in the face of a good deal of skeptical criticism. (Cheers.) As soon as I am in a position to do so, I shall be glad to give full information as to the progress made." (Cheers.)

OIL CONDITIONS IN KENTUCKY

BOWLING GREEN, KY., July 29.—Mr. Charles A. Whiteshot, of Warren, Pa., oil and gas correspondent for the Saturday Evening Post, and also of the Oil City Derrick, Oil City, Pa., and the Oil and Gas Journal, Tulsa, Okla., has arrived in the city to make an exhaustive study of the oil industry in Allen, Barren and Warren counties with a view of compiling statistics as they really are in this section for the Saturday Evening Post, and which articles will appear in that paper in the near future.

Besides being a writer of merit, Mr. Whiteshot is a geologist and a well informed man on oil and gas developments and property. He will make a careful survey of this section and will write his stories just as he finds conditions. This will be the first effort for a true compendium of the situation in this section, and his work here will attract wide attention. He has just made an exhaustive study of the oil and gas

situation in Eastern and Central Kentucky.

Mr. Whiteshot is the compiler of "The Oil Well Driller," a history of the world's greatest enterprise, the oil industry. This work has met a very ready sale and is now in its third edition. The first edition comprised 5,000 copies, the second 10,000 and the third edition will consist of 30,000 copies. The results of his labors in this section will be read with interest.

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GAS CONSERVATION

How West Virginia Has Wasted Its Fuel Resources—Higher Prices Suggested.

At the fourth annual convention of the West Virginia Natural Gas Association in Wheeling last week, Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist, addressed the gathering on the rapid exhaustion of West Virginia's natural gas supply, and the best plan for conserving the remainder. A condensation of his remarks follows:

Dame nature has been extremely prodigal in West Virginia's fuel endowment. To boundless stores of coal constituting the purest and richest varieties of solid fuel, she had added vast quantities of petroleum or liquid fuel of the most valuable type, and to that greater deposits of natural gas or gaseous fuel than possessed by any of her fortunate sisters. These three types of fuel, solid, fuel and gaseous—in quantities beyond finite comprehension would appear to be all that any people could reasonably expect in the shape of fuel resources, but when there was added to these the richest growth of hard and soft wood forests to be found anywhere in the world, originally covering practically every acre of the State, we can form some dim idea of the vastness of nature's gifts to West Virginia.

What account can we as citizens of this favored commonwealth give of our stewardship of such a bountiful and priceless heritage? The answer should bring a blush of shame to every loyal West Virginian. Our virgin forests are practically gone except in a few hitherto inaccessible mountainous regions, and the State has no adequate laws, regulations or organizations either to protect the few remaining forest areas from destructive fires, or to bring about reforestation which provident nature would accomplish herself in 50 to 60 years. This reforestation could be accomplished naturally if the State through adequate statutes and fire protective organization could adequately guard from fire our immense cut-over areas mostly worthless for agriculture, and valuable only for reforestation and the incidental protection which forest growth always affords to the water of our streams. Provident nature not only covered every acre of the surface of West Virginia with vast supplies of forest growth which could be used either for lumber or fuel, but she has also preserved beneath the surface the fossil forests of the distant past, compressed and consolidated into our great coal beds a vast reservoir of power, the stored energy of sunbeams coming to our planet from the great orb of day millions of years ago to be released at our bidding in effective light, heat and power. How has this priceless gift of solid fuel, richer and greater in proportion to area than that bestowed upon any other State of the Union, been cared for and husbanded? The record of waste here is only second to that in forestry. Many of our richest coal beds are being mined with a percentage of loss far beyond the necessary mining waste which should never exceed 10 to 20 per cent of the original coal deposit. The Consolidation Coal Co. of Fairmont, using the most approved mining methods, secures a recovery of 60 to 65 per cent, while here in the Wheeling and Moundsville regions in mining the same (Pittsburgh) coal bed, it is credibly reported that the mining loss is never less than 30 per cent, and never exceed 10 to 20 per cent of the original deposit. Then, too, the thickest coal bed being generally mined first, frequently a valuable seam only a few feet higher is broken up and practically destroyed before mining operations on it have begun. Hence, in unscientific and wasteful mining operations, we are destroying and dissipating the products of our fossil forests quite as ruthlessly as our forefathers and their improvident children have swept away the living forests of a century ago. Unless these wasteful mining methods are soon changed these vast deposits of coal or fossil fuel will be practically exhausted in West Virginia by the close of the present century, except for thin beds at great depths below the surface.

In gaseous fuel (natural gas) no equal area of the world has been so richly endowed as the Little Mountain State. From Hancock on the north to Wayne and Mingo counties at the Kentucky line, a broad belt of the richest natural gas deposits on the continent once extended in an unbroken area more than 200 miles in length, from whose porous sand reservoirs unnumbered billions of cubic feet of natural gas have issued, the most of it only to go into the air unused for any purpose, to the shame and disgrace of every thoughtful West Virginian. Through this unbridled waste of former years, and the greatly increased use of more recent times, it is quite probable that not more than one-fourth of West Virginia's original gaseous fuel resources yet remain in their underground reservoirs. One of the most important questions that confront the people of

the State today is how best to conserve the remaining supply.

The writer, in complete agreement with the views of the late Dr. Edward Orton, State Geologist of Ohio for many years, has always insisted that natural gas is such a rich and perfect domestic fuel that to use it for manufacturing purposes or for the generation of power where coal is available, should never have been permitted except where the manufacturer from the aluable nature of this product, like cutlery or high class tools, could well afford to pay the domestic rate. However, through competing Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other municipal organizations, anxious to build up manufacturing industries, this precious fuel has not only been used for the crudest forms of heat and power at a merely nominal price right in the midst of great beds of coal, but many towns, two or three decades ago, actually advertised free gas to all concerns, and as a standing advertisement permitted great torches of the same to burn up millions of cubic feet both day and night. Thus it has happened apparently without any one in particular being responsible therefore, that the producer and marketer of natural gas has never received an adequate price for his product, either for domestic or manufacturing purposes. This statement should be self-evident to any one who will give serious thought to the question.

First, let us consider the cost of gaseous fuels manufactured in retorts either in light, heat or power. Right here in Wheeling municipal ownership of public utilities has enjoyed one of its earliest triumphs in the city gas works. Manufactured gas containing approximately 550 B. T. U. was once sold by the city of Wheeling to its citizens at a price lower than in any other municipality of this country. Since, while the people in other cities were paying from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet for manufactured gas, Wheeling was selling the same to its citizens for only 75 cents. This result was long pointed to as a conspicuous example of the economic results and benefits flowing from municipal ownership of public utilities. Wheeling still owns her gas works, but they have ceased to function and are at present being junked. Her citizens are now liquidating the former benefits they enjoyed at probably much less than actual cost. It may be set down as an axiom that if the people of any municipality receive the services of any public utility at less than cost or at less than a fair profit, they will later either directly or indirectly be compelled by inexorable economic law as unchangeable as fate itself to make up that deficit and often much more.

Why this great economic waste of abandoned gas works in the city of Wheeling upon which many hundreds of thousands of dollars of public funds have been expended? The main reason appears to be that two or three natural gas companies very foolishly and without any real knowledge of the ultimate cost of delivered natural gas vied with each other in offering to furnish her citizens a doubly superior gas at only about one-sixth the price at which the city was selling manufactured gas, and in addition to donate to the city several million cubic feet of free gas annually for her public buildings as a bonus in order to secure the coveted franchise to sell natural gas within the municipality at figures which later proved to be less than cost, and which these same gas companies have ever since been struggling to have raised to a living profit. The mistake of the early producers of natural gas in affixing prices too low for profitable operation was a natural one. The average business man assumed that the supply of natural gas was unlimited, and while turning a deaf ear to the geologists who always warned him the supply would eventually fail through use and waste, he listened willingly and apparently approvingly to the fakers in science who assured him the supply of natural gas would never fail, that it was being manufactured at a rapid rate deep down in nature's laboratory. This false doctrine of unfailing supply both aided in establishing prices too low and discouraged the prevention of waste.

Looking back across a span of years which has seen the rise of both the oil and gas industry, and speaking as a business man and also as State Geologist of West Virginia and in that sense a king of guardian of the State's resources, my studies have led me to the following conclusions concerning the natural gas situation in the Appalachian fields:

(1) Approximately three-fourths of the original supply of natural gas in the West Virginia fields is already exhausted, much more than half of which has been wasted without any attempt at utilization.

(2) Of the portion used for domestic purposes at least 70 or 80 per cent is now wasted through the use of crude burners, resulting in bright flames instead of blue, and also through the lack of intelligent methods of applying the flame to the object to be heated.

(3) Natural gas practically double in heating the value the best grade of manufactured gas has always been sold too cheap, and this more than any other cause has led to its universal waste and wasteful use.

(4) It is such a pure and cleanly fuel and so limited in supply that it should have been preserved entirely for domestic use, and its introduction into general industrial purposes was an economic mistake which should speedily be remedied.

(5) The only effective means of conserving the waning supply of natural gas, and prolonging its life to a distant future for domestic purposes, is to raise the price of the same gradually until it approaches the cost at which manufactured gas can be furnished for fuel purposes, since otherwise it will be impossible for the producing and marketing companies to maintain a satisfactory supply to those who prefer to use gaseous fuel.

(6) This increased rate, price (even two or three times) over that now charged the domestic consumer would not necessarily increase the cost of his fuel bills over that which he now pays; in fact, in most cases it would lead to a reduction of the same through the intervention of more efficient burners and more intelligent use of the same whereby the 80 per cent of the available heat in natural gas now ordinarily wasted by the consumer, would be conserved and utilized. During the colder months of the year, at least, an advancing rate should be charged to those who consume large quantities of gas in a wasteful manner, and the industrial use of natural gas should be restricted to those manufacturing concerns that can from the nature of their product afford to pay the domestic rate, since the gradual rise suggested to change in natural gas rates would enable manufacturing enterprises to change without hardship to other forms of fuel, or if they desire, install their own fuel gas plants, thus availing themselves of gaseous fuel at first cost.

(7) Should our Public Service Commission adopt the policies he suggested, the following benefits would come to all:

a) Waste of gas would soon be effectually checked not only in the field, but along the great pipe lines, as well as at the points of consumption.

(b) The farmer or original owner of the gas could be paid a much larger sum for the right to secure and transport this product to market.

(c) The life of the Appalachian gas fields could be so greatly prolonged just how many decades no one can accurately forecast; that manufactured gas could gradually and insensibly replace the vanishing natural gas product without any interruption in the supply of gaseous fuel so greatly prized by those who have enjoyed the wonderful convenience of its use.

(d) Gas shortage and inefficient service would be things of the past, and while the incomes of the gas decreased at first with the decreased companies would certainly be greatly consumption which higher rates are sure to cause, especially in manufacturing enterprises, yet the decreased expense incident to drilling so many new wells in a vain effort to keep up the failing supply, would tend to offset the smaller receipts to a considerable extent, and finally with increasing prices enable them to earn a reasonable profit, and also gradually to supplement the deficiency of natural gas with the manufacturing product, and thus continue indefinitely in the business of supplying fuel gas to their patrons instead of gradually cutting off one consuming center after another with the failing natural gas supply, and finally junking the entire outfit.

(8) In view of these conclusions, which are as surely true as that two and two makes four, why should not the domestic consumer of natural gas in his own interest join with the producer of natural gas in beseeching our Public Service Commissions to increase the present ruinously low rates for this product, not a few cents per thousand cubic feet each year, but a few cents every month until the price of the same approaches \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet, the basic cost at which a good grade of manufactured gas can be supplied which to augment the declining supply of this natural article instead of opposing every effort at price re-adjustment upward which immutable economic law must eventually compel with all the evils attendant upon the disorganization and failure of a great industry?

Leases, Royalties and Production

I have for sale leases in Jackson County near where rigs are drilling on Turkey Foot Lumber Co. lands and near other wells drilling in that section. Leases near Forman tract, in Owsley County, where ten wells are to be drilled. Allen County leases and production. Leases in Barren, Lee, Estill and all producing sections of the State. All leases selected.

E. D. WATKINS
IRVINE, KY.

AN OIL OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS MEN

YOUR OIL OPPORTUNITY

Own and Manage Your Own Company

For a Portion of Any Oil Which You May Find We Furnish Leases and Do the Drilling At Cost. We Have No Leases For Sale

Without interfering with their regular vocations, business men can organize a small syndicate of a few thousand dollars among their friends. We will turn over scientifically selected oil leases, do the drilling and manage the property.

LEASES LOCATED IN

Cumberland, Metcalfe and Adair Counties

KENTUCKY'S GREATEST SHALLOW OIL POOL

Wells Producing 1,200 and 1,800 Barrels Have Been Drilled in Cumberland County

OIL AND GAS LEASES—We control several oil and gas leases in Cumberland, Metcalfe and Adair counties, Kentucky. **THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORTS** that in Cumberland county, Kentucky, (near some of our leases), the English well was drilled 191 feet deep and flowed 1,200 barrels daily; that the A. G. Ebbert well produced 1,800 barrels daily, while the "American" well yielded oil for thirty years, and that wells drilled in that vicinity "probably gave the most certain and largest yield ever obtained for the same cost in any locality." Our leases in Cumberland county, Kentucky, were selected on account of their proximity to the above wells, the geological condition and the numerous places where oil and gas can be now seen seeping from its source within the earth through the cracks in the rock. **THESE SEEPAGES ARE VISIBLE PROOF OF ITS PRESENT EXISTENCE IN THAT LOCALITY AND ON OUR LEASES.**

DRILLING PROPOSITIONS—Having acquired a large acreage, we are subletting our leases for drilling purposes in blocks of 200 acres each, or sufficient acreage for the economical drilling of 40 oil wells.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY—After oil has been found we will then, if desired, undertake the physical operation and management of the property and attend to the shipping and selling of the oil.

You May Do Your Own Drilling If You Choose

While we offer the services of our field staff and experienced drillers, you may do your own drilling if you choose. Our prices are lower than other contractors charge in that section.

It is generally believed that wells will not average over 300 feet in depth.

We show our confidence by refusing to sell and depending for our profit on a portion of the oil which you may find.

Efficiency Service Co.

BURKESVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

AN OIL OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS MEN

WINCHESTER

(Continued from Page One)

C. E. Townsend has just returned from a trip to Texas. While there Mr. Townsend bought three royalties, including a one-fourth in a tract five miles north of Eastland, which is reported since to have produced a 4,000-barrel well; a 1-108 on the J. O. Soue tract, and a two-acre royalty on the P. L. People tract. These are in the Ranger pool.

In the Lee County Circuit Court suit has been filed by Robert L. Page, trustee, against E. M. Nowell, et al, claiming all land on Coal Bank Hollow on Big Sinking down to Clay and Chiles lease, except that described in the suit filed by Robert L. Page, trustee, versus E. M. Nowell, et al.

Suit has been filed in Federal Court by the Queen Elizabeth Oil Co. versus E. M. Nowell, et al, claiming the title to all land on Coal Bank Hollow on Big Sinking down to Clay and Chiles lease, except that described in the suit filed by Robert L. Page, trustee, versus E. M. Nowell, et al.

A meeting of the directors of the Mac Lan Oil Co. was held in this city Tuesday, the regular routine business taking place. Among those who attended were J. W. McCullough, P. R. Lancaster, Marian Black, Owensboro; Link Moore, Torrent.

All operators are complaining of the severe drought in the Eastern Kentucky oil fields, and operations are shut down in many places.

A. C. Curry, formerly with the Cumberland Pipe Line Co., has gone to Pittsburgh to accept a position with the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Big Bend Oil & Gas Co., of Louisville, which bought the Hart Oil Co.'s Shoestring tract in Lee county, will, it is reported, begin extensive operations in the Kentucky field. This company owns 2,500 acres in Allen county.

News of the settlement of the factional difficulties in the Great Lakes

Petroleum Co. has been received with much interest here where there are a number of prominent stockholders backing this concern.

LOUISVILLE

(Continued from Page One)

Pierre, S. D. Governor Thatcher is a well known attorney and city official of Louisville. Mr. Pulliam was for 19 years with the H. & St. L. Ry. Mr. Towle is a prominent real estate man. Mr. Perkins is a well known banker and farmer at Hardinsburg. Mr. Sebrer is State Librarian of South Dakota.

The American Company has let contract for three wells on its Meredith lease in Allen county.

A report states that J. O. Butler has sold a lease of 100 acres, across the road from the Associated Oil Co.'s lease, in Warren county, for \$35,000. This is supposed to be adjacent to the tract where the Associated Oil Co. recently brought in its big well.

SIMPSON COUNTY

FRANKLIN, KY., July 31.—Simpson county is coming to the front as one of the oil counties of the State. There are now six producing wells in the county, and two of these are rated as 100 barrels and the other four are rated at about 10 barrels, but none of these wells are on the pumps, as there are no facilities for taking care of the oil; but, as these wells are scattered in different parts of the county, it shows that there is oil here. There are at the present time 11 drilling rigs working in the county and about forty wells contracted for and locations made, so there will be a lot of oil excitement in the county in a short time.

The Lick Creek Oil Co. has brought in two wells on the Jim Pearson farm, and the oil is a very high gravity, being reported as 47. This company has about 5,000 acres of leases in this county and is making good progress. The company is composed of E. P. Alpers, president; Dr. J. P. Slaton, V. P. Rath, Goldberg, treasurer; W. W. Van Dearen, secretary.

The Lick Creek Oil Co., Jim Pearson farm, No. 11, 10 barrels.

Lick Creek Oil Co., Jim Pearson farm, No. 2, 10 barrels.

Lick Creek Oil Co., Jim Pearson farm, No. 3, 10 barrels.

Lick Creek Oil Co., Lige Anderson farm, No. 4, drg.

Prestonburg Oil & Gas Co., Tom Lewis farm, No. 1, drg.

Prestonburg Oil & Gas Co., G. McCreary, No. 2, drg.

J. B. Green, Beach, No. 1, drg.

Lick Creek Oil Co., Overton Harris, No. 5, drg.

Irvin Brown, Leslie Dodson, No. 1, drg.

Irvin Brown, Stringer, No. 2, 100 barrels.

Irvin Brown, Don Slate, No. 3, 100 barrels.

Kirkpatrick, Charles Ray, No. 1, drg.

Charles Finn, No. 1, 10 barrels.

The hotel at Franklin is full of oil men and drilling rigs are in demand and the Franklin Pipe Line and Refining Co. are going ahead with their plans, and this is causing a good feeling among the oil men here, as they see an opportunity to sell their oil when they find the pool that everybody thinks is here.

Persons wishing information of development in Simpson county can get full information by addressing D. A. Hanna, Franklin, Ky.

Lincoln County.

Versailles Oil Co. No. 2, Floyd lease, not given.

C. S. ("Pop") Shriver, former base ball player and well known oil man, who built the first pipe line in Western Kentucky known as the American Pipe Line, will build a line in Lincoln county from the oil fields to Stanford, where a loading rack will be located. This will be the third pipe line Mr. Shriver has built in Kentucky and work will begin at once.

Okahoma.

L. G. Neely No. 1, 1,000 barrels.

For Sale

20 ACRES WITH FINE WELL PUMPING TO PIPE LINE

I. P. LORD

SCOTTSVILLE,

KY.